PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
S. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Medical Use.
The great reputation that the house of McClarran & McKennan have acquired as dealers in fine medicinal liquors, is certainly well merited, and never at any time has their stock been so large or well selected as the present, including all the leading brands of French Brandy, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Scotch and English Ales, and Guinness's Brown Stout, also, that famous Washington County Old Rye Whisky, so well known and appreciated.

The Globe Heater.
For dwellings, halls, railway offices, and all places where powerful heat is required. Castings heavy, cost low, and the article efficient and satisfactory. References as to utility, Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

Buy Your Holiday Gifts
At Putnam & Hoag's Gents Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street. *New stock specially for Holiday Gifts.* Call and examine. *Noticeable* to show goods.

The Black Cook.
The *ne plus ultra* of cooking stoves at Bissell & Co's, No. 235 Liberty street.

DEALERS IN WHIPS would do well to call on Irvin, Weimer & Co., at their Whip and Lash manufactory, No. 289 Liberty street, opposite Seventh street.

Grate, Fronts, Etc.
Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

For Holiday Gifts.
Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

REDUCTION in Dress Goods, at Bates & Bell's. All wool Poplins for 25 cts. worth $1 00, at Bates & Bell's, 24 Fifth street.

FRENCH Merinos for 37½ and 50 cents, sold recently at $1 25. Bates & Bell.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

BUY fine and rich Shawls of evening silks, from $2 00 to $40 00, at Bates & Bell's.

STANDARD made up Goods at the lowest cash prices. Bates & Bell.

WOOL SHAWLS—Single and double, a *very fine stock*, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

CLOAKS—A job lot of very fine goods, at about one-half their value. Bates & Bell.

BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Coverlets, Crib Blankets, Cradle Blankets, Linen Goods, of all kinds, in full stock, at Bates & Bell's.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, marked down. Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.
ELECTION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.
FOR MAYOR.
JOHN W. RIDDELL.
FOR CITY TREASURER.
WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY.
FOR CONTROLLER.
JOHN MCCARGO.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY.
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The European steamers Baltic, Tripoli and Manhattan have been seized by Marshal Murray, of New York, and bonded, on the ground of carrying an excess of passengers.

The Episcopal Church at Ravenswood, Long Island, was totally destroyed by fire about two o'clock yesterday morning.

Dispatches received in New York announce that the mails from China and Japan, which left Yokohama by the steamship Great Republic, October 25th, and San Francisco, November 20th, via Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, arrived in Cheyenne City on the morning of the 30th ult., and were thence forwarded by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who will deliver them in New York this morning. This will be but forty-one days, being only fifteen days between San Francisco and New York.

Dr. Harris reports the number of deaths in New York last week at 365, and Brooklyn thirteen, or about twenty in one thousand in the former and nineteen per one thousand in the latter. The number of deaths among those who had exceeded the octogenarian age, was twelve. The so-called zymotic diseases as a class still keep at a minimum ratio in the list of the causes of death, but the amount of infant mortality is not much reduced.

A meeting of manufacturers was held in Portland, Me., yesterday, at which delegates were appointed to the Cleveland Convention.

Navigation on the New York canals has been suspended on account of the ice.

A bill was introduced into the Tennessee House yesterday, and passed to a second reading, repealing all laws disqualifying colored persons from sitting on juries or holding office. The vote stood 50 to 25.

Mr. Waddington, a resident of Vancouver's Island, is in Canada, to promote a scheme of opening up communication overland with British Columbia. It is proposed to open a line of land and water carriage from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

One hundred barrels of whisky from some point above St. Louis were seized on the levee of that city yesterday by the United States Marshal.

The Kansas Pacific Railway Company have received bonds from the Government for the section of road accepted by the Commissioners on the 29th ult., and yesterday applied for the Commissioners to inspect another section of twenty miles, extending to the 325th mile post.

On account of the immense amount of property at, the Buffalo Board of Trade has petitioned the Canal Board to extend the time for closing the canals.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To Meet in Cleveland December 18, 1867.

We have frequently referred to the National Convention of Manufacturers called to meet in Cleveland, December 18, 1867, and urged upon the manufacturers of Pittsburgh the propriety of sending a numerous delegation. As yet no movement to this end has been made here; no doubt, however, one will be in time to have our city suitably represented. Below we give the original call:

Believing the time has come when the Internal Revenue Taxes on *all manufactures and productions* (luxuries excepted) should be removed, the undersigned respectfully, yet earnestly, request manufacturers and producers of commodities now taxed to call meetings in their respective towns, cities and communities, and appoint delegates to meet in Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, December 18th, 1867.

This step is taken with a view of urging on Congress, early in its next session at Washington, the necessity of simplifying and changing the tax list in such manner as to remove burthens wholly unnecessary, and thus relieve and stimulate the productive industry of the country.

It is urged that measures be taken at once for full and large delegations from all parts of the United States to be present at the Convention, as the depressed condition of trade and business throughout the country demand prompt and efficient action.

E. B. Ward, Detroit, Michigan; D. M. Richardson, Detroit, Michigan; W. Sellers & Sons, Philadelphia; William Devine, Philadelphia; P. W. Gates, Chicago; R. T. Crane, Chicago; Cooper, Hewitt & Co., New York; J. R. Thompson & Co., Jersey City; Amos A. Lawrence, Boston; A. L. Mudge, Boston; Allen Poor, Cleveland; A. R. Stone, Cleveland; H. R. Gardner & Co., Jonesville, Mich.; E. P. Alli., Gardner & Co., Jonesville, Mich.; E. P. Allis, Milwaukee; Williams, Goodhue, Milwaukee; Charles Staples, Portland, Maine; George Esterly, Whitney, Wisconsin; H. Dwight & Son, Troy, New York; French, Hanna & Co., Fort Wayne, T. S. Faxton, Utica, New York; Todd & Richardson, Louisville, Kentucky; H. D. Newcomb, Louisville, Kentucky; Gordon, Strobel & Laureau, Chattanooga; Chaffant & Co., Pittsburgh; McLear & Kendall, Wilmington, Delaware; Wood, Work & Co., Baltimore; Treyo, Thompson & Co., Baltimore; Kauffman, Cook & Co., Dayton, Ohio; E. A. Shaw, Manchester, New Hampshire; H. H. Smith, for Downer Oil Works, Corry, Pennsylvania.

"HEAD CENTRE" STEPHENS.—The Paris correspondent of an English paper writes: "I was strolling the other day down the Boulevard des Italiens, in company with a friend more familiar with the faces usually to be seen there than I am myself, when suddenly he seized my arm, and pointing to a man in dismal attire and unkempt beard, said to me, 'That is Stephens.' At first, I did not think of the Fenian chief, but suddenly a dim remembrance of *carte-de-visite* printing upon my mind's eye, I recalled that I was gazing upon the hero of the Irish rebellion. A dismal sight it certainly was! The *promises barba*, the dingy clothes, the dissipated features—all these seem to say that if Fenianism has its 'ups' it also has its 'downs,' and on the whole it did not offer a promising prospect to political aspirants."

A "REAL Image" telescope has been produced. In the ordinary telescope the observer places his two eyes opposite two lenses, and sees the virtual image of two pictures apparently at the same place. In the real image stereoscope the observer stands about two feet from the instrument and looks at a frame containing a single large lens. He then sees just in front of the lens, a real and inverted image of each of the two pictures, the union of which forms the appearance of a solid figure in the air between himself and the apparatus.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1867. NO. 72.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

General Steedman Seriously Ill.

THE SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Reconstruction Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1867.

Ill of Apoplexy.
General Steedman is lying dangerously ill here from an attack of apoplexy.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
General Brisbin is here. He is working to secure General Burbridge's election as sergeant at arms of the Senate. General Barbridge's chances are improving.

Reconstruction.
Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in the Senate to-day, which he intends to press to a speedy passage, declaring that a majority of the votes cast shall be sufficient to call a convention in the South under the bill of last spring. A majority of votes registered is required, and the Republicans fear that under this provision the conventions will be defeated in some of the States.

Missouri Contested Case.
The argument in the Missouri contested case of Birch versus Van Horn was commenced by Judge Birch before the House Committee of Elections yesterday, continued by him to day and will be concluded on his part to-morrow. He will then be replied to by Gen. Loan, as counsel for the contestee, after which the Judge will be permitted to rejoin, and the case will be given to the Committee for decision.

Entered Upon His Duties.
The new Commissioner of Agriculture, Horace L. Capron, entered on his duty to-day.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1867.

THE SEWARD-MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Motley, late Minister to Vienna. Mr. Motley's last letter, under date of June 15th, closes as follows: "As you chose to arraign me in November last officially and peremptorily upon charges supplied to you by an unknown informer, I had naturally expected some notice from you of the reply in which I denounced those charges as false, calumnious and contemptible. This not having been the case, I think proper to place upon the records of this legation and of the State Department the fact that the author of the infamous libel upon my character, whence you derived your charges, is absolutely unknown to me; that to the best of my knowledge, memory and belief, he never saw me nor heard the sound of my voice, and that until the publication of his letter I never heard his name; that the charges, by whomsoever invented or uttered, are false and vile, I have already told you in my letter of 11th December last."

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue state the receipts of 1867 at $265,-920,474, of which about fifty-seven millions were from incomes; of the balance $25,769,078 was from raw cotton; $4,004,761 from refined petroleum and coal oil; $3,661,914 from cigars, &c.; $19,345,477 from chewing and smoking tobacco; $5,871,345 from fermented liquors; $28,296,264 from distilled spirits, and $888,145 from brandy. The expense of collecting the revenue was $7,712,069. The receipts for July, August, Semptember and October, 1867, were $70,255,549, against about $125,000,000 in the corresponding months respectively of 1865 and 1866. The Commissioner is opposed to the removal of the tax on distilled spirits.

COUPON BONDS.

An act is to be introduced into Congress on the recommendation of Treasurer Spinner, providing for the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury of the coupon bonds for registered bonds, as registered bonds cannot be exchanged for coupon bonds.

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

The French Minister gave a grand diplomatic dinner last evening, at which Secretary Seward, all the European Ministers and the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs were present.

IMPEACHMENT.

A special from Washington says of the debate in the House on the impeachment reports: Mr. Boutwell will commence with a legal argument sustaining the view of the majority, and will probably be followed by Mr. Wilson in a motion to table the whole subject. It is expected the motion to table will be carried by a majority of 15 to 20.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

General Grant sent to the House to-day a letter recommending the passage of a law that the Superintendent of the Military Academy take the rank of Major General; that a board of visitors be organized to report on the actual state of discipline there, and that no candidate for admission who is rejected upon his examination shall be re-appointed within two years.

DEFICIENCY.

Quartermaster General asks an appropriation of thirteen and a half millions to supply the deficiency in the current fiscal year.

PARDONS.

The list of pardons sent to the House to-day, numbers three or four thousand, embracing those who took part in the rebellion, words over $20,000, postmasters, agents, contractors, &c.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Col. Capron entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Agriculture to-day. J. W. Stokes, chief clerk, and latterly acting Commissioner, has resigned.

EXAMINING BOARDS FOR ARMY OFFICERS BROKEN UP.

Grant has ordered the Examining Boards of newly appointed officers to be broken up on the 31st of December, and Carlisle Barracks for cavalry, Fortress Monroe for artillery, and Governor's Island for infantry examinations. The three senior officers at each place are to constitute the Board.

NEW FARMS.

Three hundred and ninety-five farms, embracing 18,698 acres of land, were added to the productive area of the States of Arkansas, Florida and Mississippi during October under the homestead act.

APPOINTMENTS.

Considerable debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Shellabarger, Anthony, Wilson, Buckalew, Dixon and others, the two latter in defense of the message.

Pending discussion, a bill was introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL to make five Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum. Passed.

Also, by Mr. WILSON, amending the bill for the government of the Southern States, by allowing a majority of votes registered instead of those registered to call a convention. Referred.

A communication was received from the President, enclosing the correspondence in the case of Mr. Motley.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the bill pledging the payment of bonds in coin was taken up and debated until half-past two, when the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries were crowded in expectation of the impeachment question coming before the House.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the amount of funds in each National Bank on the first of each month from the 30th of July, 1866, to the 31st of October, 1867.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution that whereas, the British Government claims the exclusive authority to determine the question of the validity of foreign citizenship, that the United States Government recognizes no distinction among American citizens, whether native or naturalized, entitled to protection from the United States Government, and no claim made by any foreign Government over American citizens shall be recognized as destroying or weakening the full rights of citizens by protection of the United States; that the United States Government will, at all hazards, protect the rights of all citizens, whether at home or abroad, and it is the duty of the President to see to it that American citizens, native born or naturalized, who may be in other lands for lawful pursuits, shall not be unlawfully deprived of their liberties or subjected to any service or otherwise deprived of their rights as American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House took up, as the regular order of business, the bill to repeal the tax on cotton.

In the course of the debate Mr. COVODE gave notice of an amendment to reduce the tax on cotton to one cent per pound.

Mr. MUNN gave notice of an amendment to substitute by making the repeal of the tax apply to all cotton on the farm where it was grown, and which is the property of the producer at the time of the passage of the act.

Mr. MILLER gave notice of a motion to recommit the bill in order that the question may be incorporated in the regular tax bill.

Mr. PILE gave notice of an amendment to the original bill removing the tax from all cotton that shall, at the time of its passage, continue to be the property and in the possession of the producer thereof.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to recommit the bill, with instruction to report back an additional section that the Court of Claims shall not have or entertain jurisdiction to recover back any tax on cotton paid.

The motion to recommit was withdrawn, and Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question, under which Covode's and Munn's amendments were rejected without divisions.

Mr. BROOKS'S substitute was rejected, yeas 42, nays 129.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered his amendment as a new section to the bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, asked Mr. Schenck to let him offer an amendment exempting from tax cotton raised in Nevada, Utah and Arizona, being for home consumption.

Mr. SCHENCK declined.

Mr. LAWRENCE'S amendment was rejected, 69 against 93. The bill passed, 145 against 20.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the President, with a list of pardons for rebels. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, from the Secretary of War, transmitting the estimate of the Quartermaster General of the funds required for his department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Also, from the Inspector of the Military Academy, proposing certain legislation relative to the institute. Referred to the Military Committee. Also, a statement of the buildings rented in St. Louis for military purposes. Same reference.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from special correspondents of the press in reference to the premature publication of the President's message, asking an investigation as to the responsibility for the breach of good faith and honor. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. He also presented a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Retrenchment. Tabled, as the proposed action was taken in March last. A like resolution was offered for a Committee on Ordnance. The question was ordered thereon, but without a vote the House adjourned.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Immense Meeting in New York.

General Grant Nominated.

NEW YORK, December 4.—An immense mass meeting was held this evening at Cooper Institute, of citizens favoring the nomination of General Grant for President. Wm. E. Dodge called the meeting to order, and nominated A. T. Stewart to the chair. The list of Vice Presidents included some of the most wealthy and influential citizens of New York. Judge Hilton offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm, that the brilliant services rendered by General Grant have shed imperishable renown on the American name and character, and relying with perfect confidence on the sagacity, judgment, energy and unfaltering patriotism so strikingly displayed throughout his whole civil and military career, we present Gen. U. S. Grant as the candidate of the loyal Union people of New York for the office of President of the United States. The President of the meeting was given authority to appoint a Standing Committee, with power to take measures to effect the object of the purpose. Speeches were made by Francis B. Cutting, Gen. Sickles, Lyman Truman and Simon B. Chittenden.

ALABAMA.

The Convention---Outrages by Negroes in Bullock County---A General Rising and Murder of the Whites Threatened ---General Swayne Sends Troops to Quell the Disturbance.

MONTGOMERY, December 4.—In the Reconstruction Convention the Committee on Constitution reported it to the Convention, when it was considered article by article, and various amendments proposed, consuming the whole day. There will be at least fifteen or twenty votes against the Constitution on the final ballot.

Alarming excesses have recently been committed by the blacks in Bullock county, in the neighborhood of Perote. The colored loyal leagues organized and resisted the processes of the civil authorities under instructions from colored emissaries. They formed a code of laws, operated a court, officered and organized it, arrested by night all blacks who opposed their unlawful proceedings, and carried punishment so far that their victims applied to the civil authorities for protection. Black sheriff and his deputy were finally arrested, but the other insurrectionary leaders organized and made armed resistance. Aid from other leagues was summoned, and the blacks flocked to Union Springs, threatening a general rising, the extermination of the whites, and taking possession of the country. The black leaders went to the blacks and forced the laborers to join them for vengeance, showing pretended orders from General Swayne that they had a right to kill all resisting their authority. During the excitement the negro church at Perote was burned by unknown parties, it is alleged by the black leaguers, to inflame the negroes. The lecturer said with great regret it. The whites organized for protection. Gen. Sprague was appealed to, and sent a detachment of troops promptly to the scene of the troubles to restore order. Fifteen black insurrectionists have been arrested and lodged in jail, to be tried by the civil authorities. At last accounts order was restored and all quiet.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Development of New and Old Territory.

Several gentlemen of Oil City have five acres of land at the upper end of Cornplanter Run, which they are preparing to develop, having already commenced to sink a well. The *Petroleum* thinks it is good territory, and that the prospects for striking oil are good.

The well on the Bean Farm, says the Pithole *Record*, of Messrs. Smith and Beardsley, commenced testing a day or two since, getting oil almost immediately after the water was exhausted. It is now yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels per day. The Bean Farm oil territory, and those farms surrounding it, are rapidly grow ing in favor among oil operators.

Speaking of the great interest excited in the vicinity of Shaffer Run, by the striking of the Hasson Well, the Oil City *Petroleum* says: "The desire to procure leases is increasing, and the land owners find no difficulty in leasing all they wish to, at a royalty of one-half the oil. A large number of leases have been taken, not only upon Shaffer Run, but also on the adjoining territory, while parties have commenced operations on the headwaters of Cornplanter Run, which empties into Oil Creek at the Clapp Farm.

The area of the new field is large, and from present prospects will be in a course of thorough development by the coming spring and summer. Thus will be opened up a producing locality almost equal in extent to the entire Oildorado region of Venango county. It is not improbable that by the 1st of July next a daily production of fully five to six thousand barrels will be yielded from this new oil field, which is on all sides of Oil City.

The preparations at Oil City for shipment of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad still continue. Fisher Bros., with the energy so characteristic of the firm, have erected a platform by which, by means of their pipes, they will be enabled to load twelve cars at one time. This shows the vast amount of business conducted by this firm. Lockhart & Frew have a similar platform just above. Mr. Marshall has also commenced below Fisher Bros., and several others will be erected, thus taking up the entire river front of Venango City. The railroad shipping facilities will be greatly facilitated by these improvements, as it will not only be possible to load an entire train of tank cars in a single hour, thus saving a large amount in handling, but the saving from the waste of former years will be immense.

London and Paris Contrasted.

William Lloyd Garrison delivered a lecture in Boston a few evenings since, in which he contrasted the cities of London and Paris. The French, he said, were an eminently mild and courteous people. During all his stay in Paris, he never once saw a street broil, or even a threat ning gesture, or observed any disposition to push and crowd. This is not owing entirely to the efficiency of the police, but it is largely an outgrowth from the national character. London is nearly the exact opposite of Paris in all these particulars, and differs from it peculiarly in the swarming of beggars and cripples, who are not allowed to make their appearance in the gay streets of the French capital. There is one certain exception, however, made of the 15th of August—the Emperor's birthday—when the wretched of all sorts reap their harvest. Napoleon utilizes the misfortune of the United States; that the United States Government will, at all hazards, protect the rights of all citizens, whether at home or abroad, and it is the duty of the President to see to it that American citizens, native born or naturalized, who may be in other lands for lawful pursuits, shall not be unlawfully deprived of their liberties or subjected to any service or otherwise deprived of their rights as American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House took up, as the regular order of business, the bill to repeal the tax on cotton.

In the course of the debate Mr. COVODE gave notice of an amendment to reduce the tax on cotton to one cent per pound.

Mr. MUNN gave notice of an amendment to substitute by making the repeal of the tax apply to all cotton on the farm where it was grown, and which is the property of the producer at the time of the passage of the act.

Mr. MILLER gave notice of a motion to recommit the bill in order that the question may be incorporated in the regular tax bill.

Mr. PILE gave notice of an amendment to the original bill removing the tax from all cotton that shall, at the time of its passage, continue to be the property and in the possession of the producer thereof.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to recommit the bill, with instruction to report back an additional section that the Court of Claims shall not have or entertain jurisdiction to recover back any tax on cotton paid.

The motion to recommit was withdrawn, and Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question, under which Covode's and Munn's amendments were rejected without divisions.

Mr. BROOKS'S substitute was rejected, yeas 42, nays 129.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered his amendment as a new section to the bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, asked Mr. Schenck to let him offer an amendment exempting from

OHIO NEWS.

There is a coal famine in Chillicothe; the coal yards of that place are ten thousand bushels short. The scarcity is occasioned by the low water in the Hocking Canal.

The Portsmouth *Tribune* of last week says: Prospects are favorable for a coal famine if the present low water continues. Prices are tending upward, and the bottom of the barges at the landing are being scraped.

The Chillicothe *Advertiser* says: "We hope at no distant day, to see our Ohio canal widened and deepened so as to admit of the passage of steamboats from Portsmouth to Cleveland. Nothing would so rapidly develop the interior of the State, and so speedily pay principal and interest on the investment. The expense would be small in comparison with the benefits attained. The right of way is already owned; the feeders are of sufficient size, and but an additional few feet in depth and width is all that would be necessary, excepting the enlargement of the locks. As a preliminary measure, we would like to see the Legislature this winter instruct the Board of Public Works to report upon the feasibility and the estimated expense."

The Geauga *Democrat* relates the following singular occurrence: Mr. R. Dayton met with a serious accident at Reed's Mills in rather a novel way. Approaching a planer when in motion, the cylinder containing the knives, going with the velocity it does, gave it the appearance of being at rest, and, supposing it to be so, he placed his hand upon it, and then, taking it away, put it in his pocket, not knowing that he had been harmed. A man tending the planer threw off the belt, and, stepping toward him, asked him if he was hurt, when he discovered that he had lost some of his fingers. The probability is his hand was so benumbed that he did not feel it when it was done.

The Tiffin *Tribune* says: Lieut. Buffum, one of the party sent into Georgia in 1862, to cut rebel communications, who visited Tiffin a few weeks since, shot himself through the breast last week, in a Connecticut town, while under the influence of drink. He will probably not recover.

John Emmerson, a former member of Company I, 101st O. V. I., died suddenly in Tiffin a few days ago. He had just been weighing himself, and as he stepped from the scales he fell to the floor and immediately expired. He seemed to be in good health up to the moment of his death.

The Guernsey *Times* says the Southwestern Railroad, from Washington, in that county, to Cumberland, has been put under contract. The company pay at the rate of $15,000 per mile, 9-16 in stock, 2-16 in bonds, and nine thousand dollars in cash. The principal office of the company has been removed to Washington, Guernsey county.

The costs in the McCoy murder case amount to $1,026 09. The old man has been sentenced to prison for life, and the officers of the law have issued an execution upon his valuable property to recover the costs.

The New Lisbon *Journal* says: One night last week a man named Anthony Qualley, who kept a low deggery at Leetonia, Columbiana county, became so enraged at one Mike Dolan, who had testified before the Grand Jury, at the late term of court, against him for selling whiskey, and which led to his arrest and the assessment of a fine for the crime, that he assaulted him and literally knocked him down and trampled upon him to such an extent that he died from the effects of his injuries in about thirty hours thereafter.

The Marietta *Register* is enthusiastic over the products of the new rolling mill near that place. It says: The first of the products of the Marietta Iron Works, came into market last Saturday, November 30, 1867, when Stevenson, Bosworth, Wells & Co., received a dray load of 3,000 lbs of bar iron from the new rolling mill at Mile Run. The eyes of man probably were never feasted on better bar iron than is in every respect. It is pronounced by those who know whereof they speak, as being the very best quality that can be made anywhere.

Steps have been taken in Cleveland for the establishment of a "Medical College and Hospital for Women."

A company in Coshocton offer large donations for the purpose of establishing a rolling mill at that point. Albert Christy, in behalf of the company, writes to the Youngstown *Register*, says that "Coshocton is on the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, and on the Ohio Canal, and is one of the finest farming and fruit counties in Ohio."

STATE NEWS.

Sheriff Lyle, of Philadelphia, was sworn into office on Saturday. He has appointed six soldiers and five professional politicians to positions in his office.

The firemen of Philadelphia propose erecting a handsome monument to the memory of the late Chief Engineer Kyle.

John Hill and Henry Clay, colored, went into an eating saloon in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, where they quarreled. Hill called Clay a liar, when the latter seized a sharp pointed carving knife and drove the blade into the left breast of Hill to the depth of several inches, causing death in twenty minutes. Clay is a mulatto, and was formerly a slave in Alabama. He has escaped.

A fire occurred on the Farmers' Railroad Saturday morning, said to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive alighting on a tank car, and setting it on fire. The fire spread rapidly, and before it could be checked had destroyed three cars loaded with oil, two cars loaded with coal, and two empty cars. Also the large oil tank belonging to Messrs. Peterson & Co., in which were about one thousand empty barrels.

The reason why James S. Coe, Esq., resigned the Presidency of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was a desire on his part to open the way for some gentleman of distinguished financial ability and resources to step in and extricate the company from the pecuniary embarrassment which had arisen from the unexpected failure of negotiations for the sale of its new loan in England. Edward W. Clark, Esq., is the new President.

John Rumbough, a wealthy batchelor, committed suicide on Thanksgiving day by hanging himself in the barn of his brother-in-law, in Sewickly township, Westmoreland county. No cause can be conjectured for the act. He was reputed to be worth about forty thousand dollars.

A couple of weeks ago, a man named Pinkerton, of Sewickly township, Westmoreland county, was kicked by a horse on the forehead, and died from the effects of the wound. On the day on which the accident occurred, Mr. Pinkerton had been to hear a lecture on horse taming, and on his return was trying on how he horse perform some feats, when the horse became unmanageable and kicked his master, with the result stated.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: On Wednesday evening last a bold and dastardly attempt was made to assassinate Henry Miller, a young lad aged about sixteen years, and son of Jacob M. Miller, Esq. He was sitting by the fire in the front room of his father's residence, on West Pittsburgh street, when some person unknown entered the hall, and opening the door leading to where the young man was sitting, fired a pistol shot at him, the ball entering the mantelpiece and burying itself beyond sight, after which he made his escape undetected.

WESTERN NEWS.

The *Vidette* of the 16th says: "Loads of rocks for the Mormon temple have been passing our office for the past two weeks, showing quite a determination on the part of the rulers of Deseret to commence in earnest the great edifice."

About "the questions of questions for the Pacific railroad"—that of fuel supply—the Salt Lake *Vedette* of the 19th instant says: "There is no doubt in our mind that any amount of fuel can and will be found on the line of the road for the uses of that great enterprise. We are personally knowing to enormous beds of coal, and to inflammable shale oil, lying right down alongside of the proposed route—beds of coal that give surface indications of their ability to supply the wants of the country for all time to come. If coal oil is going to be used for steam generating purposes—and judging from the successful experiments recently made it bids fair to supply the place of coal and wood, then our mountains are capable of furnishing the desired article in great abundance.

A "Buffalo Hunting Club" from Leavenworth has had two days' sport on the plains beyond Coon creek, and the *Bulletin* devotes three columns to a celebration of the exploits of the Nimrods. They killed five the first day, out of a herd of six, and on the second day "bagged" seven out of a grand herd of "about seventy-five." On the first day Captain H. L. Newman was thrown from his horse, cut and stunned, but recovered; and on the second, Judge Cornwall was lost. All search for him failed and next morning the party started for Fort Hays, and reached there at noon. A bitterly cold wind rose, but Lieut. Kennedy, of the Fort, organized a party to seek the Judge. They found him about seven miles from the Fort, in a deserted *adobe*, cowering over a few dying embers and in a state of temporary insanity. It is the opinion that had the old gentleman been permitted to remain on the prairie during the wild night which followed, he must have perished.

How Did the Message Get Out?

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "We are again under obligations to Robert Johnson, Esq., son and Private Secretary of President Johnson, for an advance copy of the Annual Message. We are thus enabled to lay it before the readers of the *Daily Intelligencer* at the same hour it was being read in Congress."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

The Cyclone at Bombay.

Loss of Life and Property Fearful.

The Seward-Stanley Correspondence.

Change in the Prussian Cabinet.

Chassepot Rifles for the Italian Army.

Police Arrests in Italy.

COUNT CRUVELLI TO THE POPE.

Von Beust on the Conference.

Each Power to be Free to Act.

Meeting of Conference Uncertain.

Italy Must Observe September Convention.

The Cyclone.

LONDON, December 4.—Further particulars of the disastrous cyclone which recently occurred at Bombay, have been received at Calcutta. The loss of life and property was fearful. It is estimated that in the city and neighborhood 1,000 persons perished, and 30,000 huts and habitations were utterly destroyed.

Seward-Stanley Correspondence.

LONDON, December 4.—A second instalment of the correspondence between the British and American Governments in regard to the Alabama claims has been laid before the Commons. Lord Stanley, in a dispatch to Mr. Ford, present charge de affaire at Washington, says: England will never consent to the arbitration of a foreign power's claims involving her right to recognize belligerents. This right, he insists, is purely a right of English law. He repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the Alabama claims, and to refer all other demands for indemnity to the decision of a mixed commission.

The Cabmen's Strike.

The cabmen continue to work during the day until four o'clock in the afternoon, when all leave their stands, and not a cab can be had after that hour.

Debate in French Legislature.

The debate on the Italian expedition in the French Legislative body was continued yesterday. Jules Favre, the liberal side Simon and Ollivette made speeches in which they attacked the Italian policy of the government and condemned intervention.

The Conference.

PARIS, December 4.—The *Etendard* asserts that all the European powers have agreed to the general conference proposed by France with the exception of Holland and Belgium.

Resignation.

BERLIN, December 4.—The Prussian Minister of Justice, Count von Lippe, has resigned. It is said that Leonhardt will be appointed as his successor.

Italy Orders Chassepot Rifles.

FLORENCE, December 4.—The Italian War Office has ordered 300,000 Chassepot rifles.

Political Arrests.

Many arrests for political reasons have recently been made by order of the Government in different parts of the Kingdom.

Communication Restored.

LONDON, December 4, Evening.—Telegraphic communication in India, which was interrupted by the Cyclone, has been restored.

The Austrian Concordat.

VIENNA, December 4.—Count Cruvelli, Envoy of Austria to Rome, has notified the Pope that the legislation of the Reichsrath must procede on its course, even in antagonism to the Concordat, should the Holy Father refuse to release Emperor Francis Joseph from the obligation of a treaty made before he became the constitutional monarch. Baron Von Buest, in recent dispatches, urges the meeting of the European conference without a programme, so that each power may be free to act.

A Doubtful Rumor.

LONDON, December 4.—A telegram from Bombay reports a rumor that King Theodore of Abyssinia has ordered the English prisoners in his custody executed. Happily, however, the rumor needs confirmation.

Strike Ended.

LONDON, December 4, Evening.—The strike of the cabmen is ended. The Government has yielded, and the operation of the obnoxious law is suspended.

Arrival of Mr. Thornton.

Edward Thornton, late Minister to Brazil, and recently appointed Ambassador to the United States, arrived to-day from Rio. The steamer by which he came brings a report that a formidable revolt had broken out in Paysandes.

Meeting of Conference Uncertain.

PARIS, December 4, Evening.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Marquis De Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the meeting of the General Conference which France had invited was uncertain. Should it not take place, the Government of France would be compelled to exact from Italy the literal observance of the obligations of the September Convention.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 4, Evening.—The steamship St. David, from Quebec, has arrived.

Loss to Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, December 4.—Consols, 93¼ ex-dividend; 5-20's, 73⅝; Illinois Central, 80¾; Erie, 41¾.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, December 4.—United States bonds, 76⅜.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, December 4.—Cotton firm and more doing; sales of the day 12,000 bales; middling uplands 7¾d; orleans 7¾d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Provisions—Beef and pork unchanged. Lard 48s 6d. Bacon 46s.

Petroleum unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, December 4.—Petroleum 47 francs.

MEXICO.

Meeting of Congress---Enlistments---Messenger from Napoleon to Juarez, &c.

HAVANA, December 3.—Dates from the City of Mexico are to November 20. The Mexican Congress assembled that day, with but a bare quorum present.

The Mexican papers attack Romero for making ruinous contracts with the United States.

Escobedo has gone to his camp, Diaz is quiet, and his arrival at the capital is expected.

Ortega was elected to Congress. President Juarez and cabinet were attending quietly to business of the government.

Governor Burbridge has been appointed to succeed Stephens in Sonora. A duty has been laid on flour to raise money to carry the Puebla election.

The American Legion is in arrears of pay. There were rumors of Mexican enlistments, and their destination is variously surmised. It is mysteriously rumored that a messenger had arrived with a special communication from Napoleon to Juarez.

Senor Romero, Col. Babcock, General Sturm and others from the United States have arrived in the City of Mexico. President Juarez and wife, the United States charge, Mr. Plumb, and others were on the railroad train which met with an accident, but were not injured.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1867.

WHISKY.

A sale of whisky was made in open market on Tuesday at $1 07 per gallon. The report that the warehouse of S. N. Pike & Co. was seized was an error.

CITY MATTERS.

A Card from the Republican City Executive Committee in Relation to the Manner of Voting.

The following questions have arisen as to officers to be voted for, and the mode of voting at the coming election on December 10th, and it is desirable that the action of the citizens throughout the city should be uniform, therefore it is deemed authorized to decide the question definitely, the Republican City Executive Committee have deemed it proper to publish their views for the direction of those interested, having taken legal advice on the subject they have come to the following conclusion:

Under the Consolidation act there is no question as to the duty of electing the Mayor, City Controller, City Treasurer, City Attorney, and members of Select and Common Council, in accordance with the organization of the several wards of the city.

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. AS A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY IT IS UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

IT will be seen on reference to our commercial columns, that there has been a reduction in this market on all kinds of iron of one quarter of a cent per lb. In nails there is no change in prices from those reported for some time past.

THE election of HOFFMAN Mayor of New York, by a decided majority over both his opponents, would seem to effectually dispose of FERNANDO WOOD—and as for that matter the prospects of the Republicans cannot be said to be particularly improved thereby. Tammany is once more in the ascendant, having carried nearly everything worth electing. It is the worst beating WOOD ever received.

HILL BURGWIN, Esq., wishes to have it denied that he ever was a CALHOUN State Rights Democrat. He belonged to the order of CLAY Whigs so long as there was any thing of the kind. Nevertheless it is the common understanding that when the late terrible war was raging Mr. BURGWIN was more in sympathy with the South-side than the loyal cause—quite as bad as CALHOUN State Rightsism, to say the least.

THE Treasury Department in distributing the Reports of the Secretary and his subordinates, seems to have thought it was not worth while to take Pittsburgh into account. Whoever managed the thing probably took the latest census, and did not know that the population he was treating with so much indifference was two hundred thousand instead of the almost contemptible figures set down in the tables. Still the Secretary is presumed to know where his revenue comes from; and the inhabitants of the districts which are among the most liberal contributors have a right to suppose the Secretary would not ignore them in selecting the places for advance copies of his report. Of all the cities west of the Alleghenies and Buffalo he knew of but four worthy to be remembered.

WARD OFFICERS.

Some doubt has been entertained in some districts of the city as to the legality of holding the election for ward officers on the second Tuesday of December, inst. It is true that the third section of the consolidation act, which provides for "a new election" on the day stated, does not specify any officers except "members of the City Councils, Mayor, and such other city officers as are in this act named," but the fourth section provides "that the annual election for members of the City Councils, and of all municipal and *ward* officers of said city, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year; and that the first election of such Councils and officers, *after that of December next*, as directed in the third section, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1868," etc. Taking these two sections together, there can be no doubt that the act contemplates the election of *ward* as well as *city* officers, on the tenth instant. This is the view taken by the City Solicitor, as we understand that he is preparing an opinion on the subject.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The municipal canvass is progressing favorably, and we fail to discover any thing which can create a doubt as to the election of the Republican nominees. The nominations for councils and ward officers have been made in all the districts excepting two or three; and, on the whole, excellent selections have been made. The city ticket is strengthened by the character and standing of the gentlemen put forth for Councils, and the indications are that the aggregate Republican vote will be much larger than that cast at any previous municipal election. The active members of the party are fully impressed with the importance of electing the whole ticket, and are using all their efforts in this direction. Few, if any, will be found willing to turn their backs upon their own party, and throw their votes away in a fruitless attempt to elevate a life-long Democrat, or a renegade Republican, to place and power. The party will be found almost unanimous in its support of the regular nominees. Nothing whatever can be lost by such a course, while much will be gained. By electing the whole ticket, by an old fashioned Republican majority, we will not only secure the best interests of the city, keep our ranks unbroken for the great Presidential contest, and preserve our party prestige at home and abroad, but at the same time discountenance *bolting*, and effectually check the aspirations of those scheming Democrats who imagine that they can ride into power on the backs of "accommodating" Republicans.

THANKFUL FOR THE SMALLEST FAVORS.

The Democratic party in these latter days appears to become jubilant over the smallest favors. In our boyhood days this same Democratic party was accustomed to carry Pennsylvania and Ohio by from 5,000 to 40,000 majority, and say nothing about it. But now the reduction of the Republican majority to 3,000 in Ohio, and the election of SHARSWOOD by 922 majority in Pennsylvania, has called forth shouts of applause from the unterrified. VALLANDIGHAM has been toasted and carried upon the shoulders of his admirers in the Buckeye State, and Senator WALLACE'S admirers, determined not to be outdone, have been feasting and wining him in Philadelphia. This seems odd at first blush, but when we reflect that all these chronic rebels and office-seekers have been kept at bay for a number of years past, we do not wonder the smell of the savory dishes has made them frantic. But according to an old maxim, there is "many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip." We commiserate these gentlemen who have been for some years feeding upon rebel husks; but these rebel prodigals do not return in the spirit of true penitence, and therefore, for them, no fatted calf can be killed. They come in the spirit of unconquered rebels, and must, therefore, be doomed to another seven years exclusion from all public trusts. If MOSES, for one single act of disobedience, was forbidden to cross Jordan and enter the Promised Land, how much surer punishment shall years of persistent rebellion require the VALLANDIGHAMS, the JERRY BLACKS and the WALLACES to suffer?

Gentlemen, make the most you can out of your feastings, your winings and your shoutings of Hossannas for these small favors in 1867. In 1868 General GRANT will lead the Republican forces to another "on to Richmond" campaign; and he will fight it out on that line if it takes him all Summer, and just as certainly as Richmond fell and JEFF. DAVIS was captured, so certainly shall the rebel hordes led on by this class of leaders again be captured.

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

A meeting in favor of GRANT for President, called by the solid men of New York, was held in that city last evening. The signers to the call were such men as ALEXANDER T. STEWART, HAMILTON FISH, WILLIAM B. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, MOSES H. GRINNELL, CHARLES KINGSLAND, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JAMES BROWN, WM. H. WEBB and many more of that class, who early in 1861 in a large degree constituted the famous "Union Safety Committee." We learn from the *Times*, though the call does not say so, that the idea of some of these gentlemen is to make GRANT "the candidate of the people without regard to party; that as a candidate and a President he is not to be the representative nor to act in the interest of either party to the necessary exclusion of the other." The *Times* seems to question the feasibility of this, and common sense will not recognize it as practicable. The Republican party will have a candidate of their own, and from present appearances GRANT will be their choice. If these gentlemen or any other body of citizens feel disposed to support him, on no-party or other grounds of their own, they certainly are privileged to do so. The movement they have inaugurated is extremely significant as to the direction, depth and breadth of public sentiment. The reasons put forth by those engaged in it are so much in harmony with the feelings which animate the great body of the Republicans, that, although made in the name of no party, it is virtually Republican in all its aims and tendencies.

OUR PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

Some forty years since, our own State undertook what we know as the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, located at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; both of which have been since conducted on what is known as the Pennsylvania system of solitary confinement. This system, both in this country and in Europe, has had its very warm advocates, and, in fact, within our own State it has been regarded as a species of semi-treason to doubt its being vastly superior to all other systems. In theory we believe it is all that has been claimed for it. But having been tested now for forty years, we believe the time has come when we must look the facts in the face, and see whether this experience warrants all that its friends ask us to believe. We ought not, even at home here, to be deterred from examining it in all its bearings. This we infer was the sense of the last Legislature, when it authorized the Governor to appoint a commission of five, to examine and report on the subject of our Penitentiaries.

The Commission consists of THEODORE H. NEVIN, of this county; WM. H. ARMSTRONG, of Williamsport; WM. M. WATTS, of Carlisle; the late Mayor of Philadelphia, ALEX. HENRY, and N. B. BROWNE, of the same city. These gentlemen are all men of ability and some considerable experience in conducting our Penitentiaries. We are informed that the most of them are not specially wedded to our own system, unless it will demonstrate by fact its superiority to all others. Now, therefore, is the proper time for the people of the State to re-examine the whole question of prison discipline. A new Penitentiary will probably have to be erected in the central part of the State, and all intelligent citizens ought to desire it to be constructed on the best system.

We confess that until within a few years our instincts and judgment were all against any change. Within, however, the last two or three years, we have met so many cautious and observant men that entertain grave doubts on the subject of solitary confinement as applicable to all classes of convicts, that we begin to think it possible our Pennsylvania system may not be the best. Certainly it has not been followed in other States to any extent. We believe that New Jersey is the only State that has followed our system. All the other States have built their Penitentiaries on what is sometimes called the Auburn system of congregated labor during the day. Financially, this latter system has the advantage of enabling the inspectors to choose from a much larger variety of industrial occupations in regard to the labor of the convicts. The solitary system only allows of three or four departments of industry in which to employ those sentenced to hard labor, and these trades three-fourths of those sentenced have to learn after their confinement.

The most serious objection, however, we have heard, has been to what is called the cruelty of subjecting convicts for a long term of years to absolute solitary confinement. In many cases we fear it is too true that the health of the inmates breaks down, and a tendency to idiocy is developed. We have repeatedly heard it declared by intelligent men that they would rather be hanged than to be thus confined.

Within the last fifteen years a new system has been developed in Ireland, and hence called the Irish system, that promises to supercede all others in Europe, and will undoubtedly be tried in this country. A large volume has been published by a Miss CARPENTER, whose life has been devoted to examining systems of prison discipline, in which she gives preference to this Irish system. If the system possesses only half the merit that she ascribes to it, then it is ahead of either the Pennsylvania or Auburn systems.

We believe the attention of the very intelligent Board having in charge the projected House of Employment for Allegheny county has been called to this Irish system of prison discipline. An establishment in the vicinity of Detroit is built upon this system, with such improvements as Yankee ingenuity can suggest. We hope shortly to see nearly all the Quarter Session convicts sentenced for terms of less than two years sent to this House of Employment, instead of to the Penitentiary. We believe their labor can be more economically employed in this House than at the Penitentiary, and that reformatory measures can be better enforced. We believe that if the large counties of the State would act in the same way, and erect Houses of Employment, to which all convicts sentenced to less than three years should be sent, that then the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, as now organized, would be sufficient for the State. We would not recommend the entire abandonment of the solitary system. We think the Wardens, under the direction of the Inspectors, might be instructed at their discretion to employ convicts at solitary labor, or on the congregated system as would be found best.

AS AN illustration of the result of depression in business and extravagant rents in Chicago, it is stated there are in that city over seven hundred dwellings vacant and to let, so that owners of houses have, consequently, shown a disposition to make some concessions in the rates. Most of these are new; built for sale during the past season, but left over, and now held for rent instead. The tendency toward lower rents is not confined to Chicago, though no where else do we learn of so many dwellings being offered for rent. The downward tendency is universal—a necessary step to cheaper living and a start for the condition of things to which sooner or later the country must return.

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.—This sterling paper comes to us enlarged and beautifully dressed in a new typographical suit. It is high toned, thoroughly intelligent and enterprising in its management, and we take pleasure in recommending the *Advertiser* to those who want a New England paper.

THE New York *Gazette* says that the intention of the *Herald* to form an Associated Press in opposition to the present organization, seems to have been entirely abandoned. Mr. Dana's new paper, which was to have been in the new ring, if this report be true, will have a new obstacle thrown in its way to obtaining the news.

MAJOR GENERAL SHERIDAN was received in Chicago Monday night with all the honors. It was a visit two months postponed, and the next day he had a formal welcome, when the people took him heartily by the hand in large numbers.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

The Works of Miss Muhlbach (we believe she has been Mrs. Mundt since 1839) have been read by tens of thousands in their original German, and in their translated form they seem likely to be read by hundreds of thousands in this country. The exquisitely simple, direct, vigorous and yet feminine German in which they are written, would partly account for their popularity in their native land; but the first of the series reproduced on this side of the water was at once received into favor in spite of its changed dress, a translation of very little merit. Nor is this strange; it would be stranger if the books were not popular. Every one who has received more than the slightest tincture of education loves to look into the past, to form some acquaintance with the historical persons who have been prominent in affairs, or who have seemed to rule the events of the world. The works of the great historians, of the Gibbons, the Humes, the Prescotts, the Motleys, are not universally read with delight, mainly because the records to which these writers had access were neither sufficiently ample nor sufficiently minute in details to enable them to produce perfect pictures of the times and events about which they wrote. Besides, many of the records at their command, contemporary letters and memoirs and anecdotes, often containing personal details which, if believed and quoted, would have imparted much vivacity and interest to the notes, if not to the texts of these writers, were not used, simply because a sagacious criticism rejected them as fictions in whole or in part. Again, these great writers had no muse, or if they had one, she was not a helpful or obliging goddess. Miss Muhlbach has a muse who is a most kind and accommodating. By this inspiration she is enabled to enter not only the cabinets of princes, and the bed-chambers of princesses, and the tents of generals, but the souls of all these. She is able to read their spirits, discern their most secret thoughts and hear their most private colloquies, and even their soliloquies. And all these she reports in the most lively style to the world. Thus the plebeian reader, even the republican, at the cost of a few dollars, is enabled to understand perfectly what was never understood before—the Great Frederick's mysterious relations with his wife Elizabeth Christina—and his not so mysterious but equally misrepresented relation to the *danseuse* Barbarini. To know in old times "what Juno confabulated with Jove" was nothing to our privilege—thus, too, such famous circumstances in the life of Frederick as the scene in the Berlin palace, when, on the death of the old madman, his father, he let his young friends know that he was no longer their jolly companion but their King, and the scene at Potsdam when he laid before his favorite Generals his intention and plan of seizing Saxony, are described by Miss M. precisely as if she had been present on both occasions. Surely it is not remarkable that a multitude of readers are found to delight in such narratives. And we are bound to add that there is much history in her stories. She has evidently been a diligent student of some of the solid or of all the lighter literature of the times to which her romances of German history relate. She does not seem to have preferred fiction to truth when the latter would equally well serve her purpose, or prove equally fertile in picturesque and moving effects. A good illustration of her occasional modes of dealing with biography is furnished in the romance "Frederick the Great and his Family." Baron Trenck, whose episode we all remember, is represented as a most accomplished, scholarly, brave and chivalrous gentleman, madly in love with Frederick's sister Amelia, and the Princess is represented as madly in love with Trenck. And the knowledge of this mutual attachment is the cause assigned for Frederick's hostility to the Baron and of his long imprisonment in Magdeburg. More than one chapter, if we rightly remember, are devoted to the prisoner's attempts to escape, sometimes with means furnished by the princess and always with her sympathy. She is described as deeply and persistently resenting her brother's cruelty to Trenck, and as purposely destroying her good looks by means of a poisonous medicine intended for the eyes, that she might not prove false to her engagement with the Baron by marrying the King of Sweden, agreeably to her brother's desire. Every one knows that Trenck's own memoirs give countenance to all this interesting matter, and Miss Muhlbach, in a note, refers to the *memoires* of Thiebault as additional authority. This Frenchman spent many years at Berlin when Frederick was Crown Prince, and afterwards. It is at once instructive and soothing to compare, on this subject, the real historian, Carlyle, with the romancer, Muhlbach. "Sister Amelia, whom some thought disappointed (by her sister Ulrique's marriage to the King of Sweden), as perhaps in her foolish thought she might be, was made Abbess of Quedlingburg, which opulent benefice had fallen vacant, and there or at Berlin lived a respectable spinster life, doubtless on easier terms than Ulrique; always much loved by her brother, and loving him, and ('taking care of his shirts' in the final time)—noted in society for her sharp tongue and ways: *concerning whom Thiebault and his Trenck romances are worth no notice, if it be not with horse-whip on opportunity.*" Carlyle's Fredrick, vol. III, 580. See also p. 507 of the same volume. Fredrick Baron Trenck, loud-sounding phantasm once famous in the world, now gone to the nurseries as mythical, was of this carnival 1742-5 and of the next, and *not* of the next again—a tall actuality in that time, swaggering about in sumptuous life-guard uniform in his mess rooms and assembly rooms, much in love with himself—the fool! And I rather think, in spite of his dog insinuations, neither princess had heard of him till twenty years hence, in a very different plasis of his life, the empty, noisy, quasi-tragic fellow. And it is scandalously false what (and Trenck insinuates, what stupid Thiebault (always stupid, incorrect and the prey of stupidities) confirms as to this matter, fit only for the nurseries till it cease altogether."

Again, see vol. iv. p. 125, where Trenck appears as "an extensively fabulous blockhead," and page 148 where he appears as "a convicted liar." And yet however inadequate may be Miss Muhlbach's conception of some of her historical characters, and however false the foundations on which she builds many of her scenes, the general effect of many of her narratives is no doubt in the main accordant with authentic facts. Though she is neither a Walter Scott nor an Alfred de Vigny, she affords us rather pleasant reading. By her aid many will come to think of some of the great people of the past as real men and women instead of as mere names, as they too often continue to be, even to the reader of history. The incorrect or fictitious details are forgotten, while the general impression is retained.

"*Napoleon and Queen Louise*" is one of her best books. It gives, we suppose, not only a lively but an essentially correct view of the politics, sufferings, and general condition of Prussia and its rulers during the memorable times to which the title refers. Some of the chapters are almost purely historical, with little infusion of invention. Such, for instance, are the interviews between Johannes Miller, the great historian, and Gentz, the famous publicist, and between Napoleon and Goethe. And there seems to be little exaggeration in the impression conveyed of the influence exerted by the wisdom, beauty and many virtues of Queen Louisa.

"*The Empress Josephine*," by the same authoress, is not a romance, but a historical sketch of the days of Napoleon. In it the authoress has made good use of the many French *memoires* of those days—a species of literature in which the French greatly excel, and in which they abound beyond all other nations. In this sketch the American reader will find the translation of a translation of many long passages conveying very entertaining matter—passages gathered from scores of volumes not easily to be got at in this country.

"*The Daughter of an Empress*," by the same authoress, is a historical romance of the same general character, with her other works. The scene of it is laid in Russia, and gives, probably, no inaccurate notion of some of the unspeakably unexemplary people who have sat on the throne and figured at the court of St. Petersburg. Besides the Russsian personages—Princess Elizabeth, Count Orloff, Count Osterman and others whose names are familiar to all—the reader will renew his acquaintance with Cardinal Bernis and Pope Ganganelli. At least he will see how these people appear to Miss Muhlbach. (All these works are published by Appleton & Co., and sold by Davis, Clarke & Co.)

A good many years ago when Mr. Wilberforce began to interest himself in the welfare of the class of climney-sweeps, then quite numerous in London, he introduced a bill into Parliament to prohibit the practice of employing boys in the work of *climbing*. When the bill came on for debate, the question arose how then chimneys were to be cleansed? In answer to which question a member gained considerable distinction, as Southey records, by suggesting that a goose let down the flue by a rope tied to one of its legs, would effectually remove the soot by the flapping of its wings. And when this method was objected to on the ground of cruelty to the goose, he remarked that doubtless two ducks would answer quite as well. Was this humor or insensibility? We know not; we have heard the anecdote quoted in exemplification of both. There is nothing much more curious in the history of our race than the different views and feelings entertained concerning our relations to the inferior animals. In nothing else have appeared stranger inconsistencies. Robespierre delighted in pet animals, and ordered to the guillotine a lady who had come to offer him a petition and accidentally trod on the tail of his favorite cat. The Hindoo of to-day will leave a human being of no caste, or of a lower caste than himself to perish of hunger by the wayside, though he will, on occasion, give his last rupee to buy flour for the ants or to release an imprisoned bird. His principles also teach him to abstain from all animal food. In this matter the Institutes of the Shastras agree with the *ipse dixit* of Pythagoras. If Ovid correctly reports the tradition of his teaching, that philosopher said, "Ungrateful is he and unworthy of the gift of grain who strikes with an axe the neck of the ox worn bare with the toil of turning the ground and hauling in the harvest." Moses in his law forgot neither beast nor bird. While no doubt brutal men have always been cruel to animals and humane men have always been kind to them, it should seem that the prevalence of the sound view and correct feeling on the subject is to be placed among the developments of christianity in combination with culture in our own time. Hundreds of thousands can now say and feel with Coleridge:

"He prayeth best who loveth best
Both man and bird and beast."

As to the want of thoughtfulness, or want of humanity on this subject in our mother island, so recently as the latter part of last century, it would be easy to recite facts. Instead of doing that, let us refer our reader to the sixth book of Cowper's Task, the great work of a poet we fear little read by the generation now rising, where he will find facts and something more,—instances then common of cruelty to animals, stated and denounced with much of the grace of poetry, and with much of the fervor and earnest conviction of a Hebrew prophet. It is in regard to these instances the poet exclaims:

"Many a crime, deemed innocent on earth,
Is registered in heaven; and these, no doubt,
Have each their record, with a curse annexed.
Carnivorous through sin
Feed on the slain, but spare the living brute!"

There is still room for amendment in this matter, and we point our readers to a short sermon by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New York, entitled "The Gospel among the animals." In the phrase of old mortality we have found it a savory discourse. We are told that "the sermon was suggested by a conversation with the President of the Society for the Protection of Animals," and that "the preacher will think himself favored if his words shall add any interest to that movement, or do anything to start similar associations in our other great cities, and turn the minds and laws of our people in mercy toward the dependent creatures who too often are treated with neglect, and even with cruelty, in return for their great service." We give our reader one taste of the quality of the sermon. "A lover of nature will find great delight everywhere; and an Isaac Walton or Audubon find history, and drama too, among the birds and fishes. We may all see things that surprise us, and I confess to being an open-eyed admirer of all rural creatures that are not provokingly busy with their bite or sting, and even the venomous reptiles and insects I can admire at a safe distance. I have seen a little humming-bird show fight and drive away a sparrow of ten times his weight, and have known the little crested lord of the barn yard march out to meet a fierce hen-hawk most valiantly, and be torn in pieces in defense of his frightened family, and prove himself thus—as General Scott was fond of saying, in his favorite tribute to the gamecock—to have 'the elements of the hero and the gentleman.'" [The sermon may be got at Pittock's.]

Titan Agonistes; the story of an Outcast—(published by Carleton, and sold by Pittock)—we have not read and are able to say little about. By dipping into the book here and there we discover that the scene is laid in the Border and Southern States, and the time of the action is the period which immediately precedes the Rebellion. It thus possesses the source of interest that belongs to the known places with which all are familiar. The dialogue seems to be better done than the description. The satirical invective with which the book abounds appears to us coarsely wrought; nor can we admire the intense exaggerative style which the author loves. Such writing as this is not to our taste: "His very soul dwelt in his eye; there every action and experience of his spirit revealed itself. When it reflected it seemed to become separate from all earthly fellowship and unapproachable; in his moments of sorrow and suffering it was like a vista of funereal yews in twilight; but ever out of its loneliness and darkness the tide of love, unsained by weakness or desire, welled up and flowed through all its caves of light. It sometimes commanded, rarely hated, always loved, but it never yet had, never yet had wept, or begged or trifled. It never yet had known a passionless or a frigid hour: *its most abstract meditations had the fervor of heart-throbs and the splendor of Orion.*" "The lad Auswurf" is here described, and the title of the chapter is "The Last of the Titans."

We well remember when it was a question much discussed, whether Alexander Pope was a poet? This was debated even as in the time of Father Bouhours, and afterwards, it was debated in France whether a German is ever a man of *esprit*? And both questions were sometimes decided in the negative. The time is long passed away when this answer could be given to either question, without the instantaneous extinguishment of the answerer in contempt, and the author of the Rape of the Lock now holds a position not to be gainsaid among the great poets of our language. His works must be studied by all who desire to understand the English literature of this and the last century, whether they admire his poetry or not, or how. ever little they may like the ethical and philosophical opinions enforced in some of them. An edition of the Essay on Man, illustrated and printed in an attractive style on superior paper, and "annotated from a phrenological point of view," has been issued by Wells of New York. We are unable to see that the notes at all enhance the value of the Essay. The volume, however, is really pretty, and it is easy to overlook the notes. (On sale at Pittock's.)

The novel-reader who sent for "the Diversions of Purley," supposing it to be a work of fiction, or the agriculturist who ordered "Edgeworth on Irish Bulls" expecting to receive a book appropriate to his own pursuits, was not more surprised on examining each his purchase than we have been in looking into "The Sayings of Dr. Bushwhacker." In our ignorance of all but its title, we had supposed the book to be some desperate attempt at wit, in which the lack of power to produce the proper ingredients of the article had probably been satisfied with the most readily accessible substitutes. Instead of this it seems to us a little book of most excellent merit, overflowing with humor and scholarship. We cannot recall a better illustration of the saying of Buffon—"the style is the man"—in the sense in which Buffon did *not* use the phrase but in which it is always cited, than is afforded by these colloquies with Dr. Bushwhacker. Though we have never seen Dr. B., we are sure, since reading the conversation entitled "accidental resemblances," that we should instantly recognize him in any part of the world; so distinct and perfect is the idea of his personality conveyed by the style of his talk. Besides the chapters by Mr. Cozzens, the volume contains two letters by Gulian C. Verplanck, one on the question, Was Champagne known to the Ancients? and the other on Oxyporian Wines, and also a sketch of a German Wine-cellar by Mr. Leland which gives some interesting glimpses into the Teutonic mind and manners. (Published by Simpson and sold by Davis, Clarke & Co.)

Short Studies on Great Subjects.—We almost shrink from lifting our rush-light to show the excellencies of a work by J. A. Froude. And yet, when we recollect some of the criticism we have seen on this very book, we feel that there is, possibly, in some quarters, a darkness which our small light may help to dispel. Of Froude's English history all intelligent readers have heard and know something, and his somewhat peculiar theory and method of history must also be known to most. With these we have nothing to do here, but with the book of which the title is given above. It consists of some five or six lectures, originally addressed to popular audiences, and of a number of articles written for magazines and reviews. Great independence of mind, uncompromising love of truth and an ethical spirit that never slumbers are characteristics of this writer, which must strike every reader. Those who have read ten pages of any of his works know that his style has no tinge of *Carlylese*. Most vivid and pictorial at times, it is always limpid and unaffected. In his habit of thought, however, he has evidently been much influenced by the writings of Carlyle, and not only by his writings; it is known that years ago he made Chelsea his place of residence that he might have Carlyle for his neighbor. The question has often been asked, "What are the doctrines or the truths which Carlyle insists upon? his style is so crabbed and eccentric that we do not understand him." We suppose that in this volume are presented several of those doctrines, expressed with a clearness in the handling of abstract thought unsurpassed by Pascal. Devout recognition of all nobleness, full belief in the reality of godliness and of the saintly character in history, the necessity of sincerity and honesty with ourselves and hatred of all unreality, happiness *not* our being's end and aim but subordinate to something higher, these are a few of the very ancient sentiments which Mr. Froude seldom forgets, and which his reader must have heard of before in order to understand him fully. Nor must we forget that he has no worship for the ugly though glittering idol which is now so generally adored, and whose name is Success. Once, nevertheless, he does appear to have been terribly tempted. See the article on Reynard the Fox, in which he confesses—hardly with sufficient contrition—the admiration he for a time felt for that accomplished scoundrel. What must be the guilt of our land! The traits above enumerated we think the attentive reader will find in this volume, either directly indicated or implied, and forming its elevated tone. In the Lectures on the Times of Luther and Erasmus, Mr. Froude, with all his admiration for the former, renders to the latter the measure of justice which he has too seldom received from the church historians. There are also two or three articles which will enable the reader to understand the attitude of *inquiry* towards Christianity, maintained at present by some of the best and most cultivated English minds. These articles contain a statement, made in a reve ent spirit, of the difficulties, intellectual and moral, which beset them in the study of the Bible, and even exhibit tentative efforts at their removal. There is, again, an essay on Homer, which is admirable for the knowledge and poetic feeling it displays, and which will be read with especial edification by our many youthful Grecians! The effect of it will surely be to raise still higher the enthusiasm with which that poet, in his vernacular, is already regarded among us. We must quote a remark from this essay which may be new to some of our students. "In the Oyssey the Trojans are called *ephiteres hippon*, which must mean *riders*. In the Iliad horses are *never* ridden; they are always in harness." May we presume slightly to criticise this remark? While it is quite true that in the Iliad *hippoi* means the pair of horses in the chariot, and then the chariot itself, and cavalry are never spoken of, yet there is at least one instance of horse-back-riding in that poem. It occurs in the 10th book, in the story of the midnight *raid* of Dolomede and Ulysses on foot into the Trojan and Thracian camps. We are told that while Ulysses untied the horses of King Rhesus and bound them together with the reins and drove them from the crowd with his bow, having neglected to take the whip from the chariot, his companion stood deliberating whether or not he should pick up and carry off the chariot with him. At length Diomede, who had disregarded the whistle by which his compsion had signalled him to be gone, received a warning from Minerva—whereupon, says the poet, *harpalimos hippon ephesato*. As the chariot was certainly left behind, these words must be taken in their first and obvious sense—"he swiftly mounted one of the horses"—which is the interpretation in the German translation of Voss, called *Reiten*, and in Liddell, Scott and Froude's "never," must not be taken in its absolute sense. (Published by Scribner & Co. For sale at Davis, Clarke & Co's.)

Collins Township.

The nomination of Dr. A. J. Davis, for the Common Council, on the Republican ticket gives much offense to the great body of the Republicans of this township, and very naturally, too, we think. Dr. Davis is a Copperhead Democrat, and his nomination on an otherwise straight Republican ticket, is claimed to have been effected by the presence of Democrats at a meeting in which they had no right to take part. The Republicans of Collins have no occasion to go into the enemy's ranks for candidates. They have a sure majority of their own when their vote is out, and good men from whom to select candidates. When this condition of things ceases to exist, it will be time enough, if ever, to take up Copperheads. As a natural consequence, Dr. Davis will not be supported by the Republicans, who, we understand, intend to substitute a man of their own stamp. The balance of the ticket is made up of good men, Judge Shannon for the Select, and Finley Torrens for the Common Council, are good selections, and will be warmly supported. With the substitution of a good and capable Republican in the place of Dr. Davis, the ticket will be elected.

HELD FOR LIBEL.—William Meeser, the editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, has been held to bail for publishing a gross libel on Wm. B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney of that city. The defendant alleged that the article was written by a one-legged soldier, was published without being carefully read, and offers to make a retraction, but Mr. Mann's friends insist upon the punishment of the offender.

DICKENS's American Notes, Peterson edition, have been received by Pittock. They will bear reading now quite as well as when they first appeared. The "Old Franklin Almanac," for 1868, is for sale by Miner and Gildenfenney. It is too well known to need praise.

Lament of an Organ Grinder.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

[Yesterday we put the wrong paragraph under this heading. Here is the right one:]

What has put different eyes so suddenly into the heads of members of Congress and leading Republican journalists? It has been explained why the Democrats gained—that, calling complacently all the bitter words they had uttered, how shall the Republican retreat be solved? A panic as clearly overtook them as one did the Federal army at the first battle of Bull Run—only in the present instance the panic is with the leaders and not with the masses. History contains many pages deified by cowardice in high places, but none more shamefully blurred and defaced than that which records the ignominious rout of the Republican chiefs in their contest with the President.

BONDHOLDERS and others interested in the gradually recovering credit of the Southern States, will regret to learn that there is some doubt as to the payment of the January interest on the Virginia State debt. The State Treasury holds a sum less than $30,000, while the amount required to pay the January interest is about $700,000, and for the current expenses of the State over $250,000—making a total of about $1,000,000. The sheriffs have until December 15 to make their revenue returns, but political complications, general distrust and the poverty of the people render it more than doubtful as to collections being sufficient to meet the State liabilities on January 1. Georgia is the only reconstructed State that has resumed the payment of the interest on its debt.

A WASHINGTON dispath to the Worcester *Spy* says it is now rumored that General Butler will oppose impeachment by speech and vote. The same dispatch says: The *Chronicle* is moving round on the question of government bonds. It contains an able editorial, arguing that General Butler's plan of paying the bonds in currency won't work. It thinks the government can make most of an announcement to the world that it will ultimately pay all the bonds in coin, let alone the question of honor. Neither does it relish General Butler's assault upon the national banks. Since General Butler's two latest speech on the finances the New England members regard him with coldness, and the Massachusetts members deny that he has any constituency to back up such sentiments.

THE question of "What is a billion" is thus discussed by the *Journal of Commerce*: There is not a standard English dictionary published which approves of the French system, and Webster's, which may be quoted as good American authority, defines a billion as a million of millions. The very derivation of the word requires this definition. A billion comes from (Latin) *bis*, (L. Latin) *millis*, or literally *a million twice*, expressed in figures thus 1,000,000,000,000. To define it as *a thousand millions* is to take away all the real significance of the word, and to make the works of standard English authors where this term is used, perfectly unintelligible.

IN the rich deserts of Nevada there is plenty of precious metal, but so little fuel that the scarcity of wood is one of the great obstacles to remunerative mining. But there is generally some compensatory element provided by nature to make up for apparent deficiences, if people will only look for it. There have lately been discovered on the Humboldt river, above the sink or lake, vast tracts of land that are solid beds of peat. There is one bed covering 15,000 acres. These deposits are always found in the most barren and desert-like regions; one of the first signs of their presence is the dead appearance of the *tule* or marsh grass.

AN article in the last number of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, prepared evidently with much care, shows that since 1860 we have produced $184,000,000 of the precious metals beyond what we have exported. There is doubtless an amount of gold hoarded in the country far beyond what is generally supposed, which would naturally come into circulation after resumption, and resting in the banks would be available at all times for meeting any special foreign demand for specie.

THERE is a company of Arabian jugglers performing in London whose feats excel anything achieved by any of the many Oriental wonder-workers who have visited this country. These performers appear to take their eyes out, balance themselves upright on a naked sword, eat stones, nails, glass, &c., cactus leaves and fire, run sharp instruments like iron skewers through the tongue, charm and devour serpents, and perform like revolting but most surprising and inexplicable feats.

THE New York *Herald* states that the sales of dry goods by H. B. Claflin of New York, during the past three years, have been: In 1865, $75,000,000 worth: in 1866, $65,000,000; in 1867, $57,000,000; total, $196,000,000. A. T. Stewart's sales at wholesale have been: In 1865, $45,000,000; in 1866, $50,000,000: in 1867, $50,000,000; total, $143,000,000. His retail trade in the three years has been about $60,000,000 more.

FROM OIL CITY, PA.

Stagnation in Business and Prospects Gloomy--225,000 Barrels of Oil Awaiting Shipment to Market--The Allegheny Valley Railroad--The Shaffer Run Oil Regions--The Hasson Well--Amount of Oil on Hand--A Disastrous Fire--Railway Buildings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., November 30, 1867.

This is the last day of fall, according to the almanac makers, but winter, as usual, is allittle ahead of time, and has managed to sprinkle considerable snow on the receding coat tail of Autumn. This has been a trying fall for Oil City, and the prospects for winter are gloomy enough. The low water in the river has tied everything up, and all classes suffer by it. There is probably 225,000 barrels of oil stored at this place in tanks and barges, most of it for the Pittsburgh market, and to be shipped by river, and everybody is waiting anxiously for the returns of money this will bring here—laborer and capitalist alike. If this oil could have been marketed at the usual time, and at prices then ruling, business would have been comparatively good here this fall, but instead of that we have stagnation in everything. Evidences of this are exhibited by the numerous placards in front of the clothing stores, announcing "goods at cost; this stock must be sold before January 1st, as we are going to leave town." The community will be all the healthier if these "pasteboard promises" of a second exodus are kept, for there has been a larger population and more persons engaged in shopkeeping here than the business of the place could profitably support for a long time. We carry too much canvass for the amount of tonnage, and the sooner we take in our sails the better for all concerned. We cover entirely too much ground, and if we gather ourselves together as a village and stop "playing city," the sooner will the "moaning from lethargy," so much urged by our local press, take place, and business assume a more healthy tone and the place a progressive tendency.

The river will probably close up without a boating rise, and many of our dealers will be compelled to hold till spring. This will be particularly hard upon those having barges laden with bulk oil, as it will have to be dumped out and stored in tanks or barrels. They have already cost ten per cent. of this oil by evaporation and leakage, by which the buyer, (as this oil is already sold,) gains the improved gravity of the oil. The completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad will be something of a relief in future, and will render the business hereafter less precarious, but so far as the business of this year is concerned it cannot materially help it. Our dealers have operated upon the expectation of shipping by the rivers, and the necessity of railroad transportation will neutralize the whole season's business. The experience of business men here illustrates the fact that provision against the ordinary fluctuations of prices and the vicissitudes of trade are not sufficient to guarantee success. What is most promising and judicious to-day may be folly and failure to-morrow.

The completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad is likely to hasten the construction of the connecting link between this point and the Oil Creek Railroad in the interest of the New York Central, and in opposition to the Farmers' Railroad, controlled and operated by the Pennsylvania Central. This will make a through and direct route to Buffalo, and may afford such facilities for loading cars at the wells, where the oil is produced, as to render almost useless the extensive tankage, platforms and shipping conveniences erected here. If such should be the suit, it is the last "revolution in business" we shall see here, and will "awaken to the importance of the occasion," and "rouse from their lethargy" our business men, who have been struggling against difficulties and discouragements, and surmounting obstacles rarely encountered in business experience.

The developments that are still in progress on Shaffer run prove that to be the most productive locality in the oil region.

The Daily Commercial

PERSONAL.

—It is asserted that although Mr. Dickens has read now nearly five hundred times, he never attempts a new part in public until he has spent at least two months over it in study as faithful and searching as Rachel or Cushman would give to a new character. This study extends not merely to the analysis of the text, to the discrimination of character, to the minutest points of elocution; but decides upon the facial expression, the tone of the voice, the gesture, the attitude, and even the material surroundings of the actor, for, *acting it is, not reading*, in the ordinary sense, at all. Mr. Dickens is so essentially an artist that he cannot neglect the slightest thing that may serve to heighten the effect of what he has undertaken to do.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Edmund Yates and other English novelists are about to imitate Mr. Dickens and try their hand,—perhaps we should say their voice,—at reading their own works. It is not impossible that the fashion may be imported to this country and that we may presently hear of Mr. Beecher reading his own "Norwood," in place of a lecture to an interesting audience.

—Quite a stir was caused by the statement of Dr. Guthrie to a church in Scotland, that he had seen six hundred persons asleep during sermon in a free church in a neighboring town. The congregation denied the truth of the remarks upon which the doctor says that so many were at least in a very suspicious posture.

—*On dit*, that Emerson Etheridge is to be married in a few weeks to a young lady of Dresden, Tennessee.

—The King of Italy likes Rattazzi, the late Prime Minister, better than any other minister he has had, and interposed his royal mandate to save him from the contingencies of his accepting challenges to fight from some half dozen noblemen and gentlemen who had been attacked in the scandalous book recently published by his wife. Neither husband nor king can manage madame, who dresses and does in all other respects as suits the whim of the hour.

—A woman was so anxious to see Weston, when he was at Edgerton, Ohio, lately, that she smuggled herself into his room, and burst upon him when he was almost *in puris naturalibus*.

—"I remember," says Lord Biden, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed, 'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box, where is the twelfth?' 'Please you, my lord,' said one of the eleven, 'he has gone away about some other business—but *he has left his verdict with me!*"

—The managing editor of the London *Times* has a salary of £5,000 ($25,000) a year, which is something like a fair compensation for journalism.

—The age of the poet Hallock has been inaccurately stated in the newspapers containing the notices of his death. The writers were probably misled by the incorrect dates in the biographical accounts of him published in his lifetime. He was born on the 8th of July, 1790, and was consequently seventy-seven years old at the time of his death.

—The London *Court Journal* says Queen Victoria and the royal family will pay the customary yearly visit to the grave of the Prince Consort on the 14th of December, and then go to Osborne. The Windsor air has has been very beneficial to the Princess of Wales.

—The entire stud of the Marquis of Hastings has been sold at auction. An English sporting paper says it would be "interesting to know into what channel his heavy winnings have found their way."

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The Largest and Best Paper in Pennsylvania.

PRICE, IN CLUBS OF 20 COPIES, ONLY $1 50; SINGLE COPIES, $2 00.

AS A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY IT IS UNEQUALLED.

NO PAPER IN THE COUNTRY GIVES SUCH AMPLE MARKET REPORTS.

IT CONTAINS ALL THE

NEWS OF THE WEEK,

CAREFULLY PREPARED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address, COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ "METCALFE, THE EMINENT PHARMACEUTIST, has discovered a remedy for Rheumatism, which he believes to be infallible. We are personally cognizant of some extraordinary cures it has effected. The price is trifling—one dollar only—and many men would cheerfully give fifty for a certain cure of this dreadful and wide-spread disease. Metcalfe is advertising this remedy in all the leading papers of the country, and the sale of his GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is already very extensive."—*Brooklyn Times.*

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Neuralgia—Tic Doloureux. The doctrine that quinine and carbonate of iron were the only remedies for tic doloreux and nervous disorders, is now exploded. Holloway's Ointment will procure the speediest alleviation of pain, and a few applications suffice for a permanent cure. Thousands who have experienced a radical benefit from its use are prepared to vouch for the correctness of this statement. In gout, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica, it is equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price, 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.
eod

☞ COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION
Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

42 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES,

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel.
Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Tool Oak Steel.
Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Switch Rods, Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tire, Plow Wings, etc.
Oil Drill Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
Cor. Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 140 and 198 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

EDUCATIONAL.

MOZART MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

OF PITTSBURGH,
OVER THE PIANO STORE OF MRS. C. BLUME,
No. 43 FIFTH STREET.
MISS CARRIE J. MOODY, Principal.
Terms per Quarter—For Instrumental, on Piano or Melodeon, $15; for Instrumental and Vocal, $25; for Composition, $15. Special attention paid to those wishing to fit themselves for Teachers. odd

KENWOOD

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

WYNNE Rev. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

DRUGGISTS.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EVERYTHING CHEAP

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO'S.

NO HUMBUG.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

PRICES OF ALL GOODS

REDUCED TO

COST AND LESS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

PERSONS WANTING

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Will find this the great opportunity to purchase

EVERYTHING CHEAP,

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Each article has been marked down to the

LOWEST PRICE.

THE WHOLESALE STOCK TO PRESENT

LOW MARKET RATES

IN NEW YORK.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c and up.

Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c and up.

Real Lace Goods, a large assortment, at prices to suit all.

Trimming Ribbons, at 10c per yard.

Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, 75c.

Gents' Heavy Kid Gloves, $1 50 per pair.

Heavy Cotton Stockings at 12½c.

Boulevard Skirts, at a great reduction.

Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 25 and upwards.

Duplex and other makes of Hoop Skirts, a big lot, worth from $2 00 to $2 50, slightly soiled, at 50c.

Neck Ties at half cost.

French Corsets at $1 and up.

Breakfast Shawls and all Fancy Woolen Goods at less than cost of making.

Shirts and Drawers, 50c and up.

A complete line of Misses' and Ladies' Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at very low figures.

Good Star Shirts, at $2.

5,000 Skeins Saxony Yarn, at 5c per skein.

One of our Firm is now in New York purchasing

JOB LOTS AT AUCTION

OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods

Call and examine for yourself, at

Nos. 77 and 79

MARKET STREET.

eod

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Fancy and Plain Sugar Toys

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

5,000 boxes PLAIN AND FANCY SUGAR TOYS, HEARTS, FIGURES, &c., for the Holidays. The selection embraces a larger variety and are

OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY IN THE CITY

We are also making a large number of new styles of CONFECTIONERY, suitable for the trade. Buyers are solicited to examine our stock.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

CARPETS.

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected Stock of

CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches.

Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to

ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS

AT COST.

Also, all Grades and Widths of

Mattings Used for Churches,

AT COST.

We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

VELVET CARPETS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE. We are only nine miles at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railways. Address orders to J. S. McHENRY, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. feb

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug1-ly

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EVERYTHING CHEAP,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO'S

NO HUMBUG.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

PRICES OF ALL GOODS

REDUCED TO

COST AND LESS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

PERSONS WANTING

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Will find this the great opportunity to purchase

EVERYTHING CHEAP,

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Each article has been marked down to the

LOWEST PRICE.

THE WHOLESALE STOCK TO PRESENT

LOW MARKET RATES

IN NEW YORK.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c and up.

Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c and up.

Large assortment, at prices to suit all.

Trimming Ribbons, at 10c per yard.

Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, 75c.

Gents' Heavy Kid Gloves, $1 50 per pair.

Heavy Cotton Stockings at 12½c.

Boulevard Skirts, at a great reduction.

Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 25 and upwards.

Duplex and other makes of Hoop Skirts, a big lot, worth from $2 00 to $2 50, slightly soiled, at 50c.

Neck Ties at half cost.

French Corsets at $1 and up.

Breakfast Shawls, and all Fancy Woolen Goods at less than cost of making.

Shirts and Drawers, 50c and up.

A complete line of Misses' and Ladies' Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at very low figures.

Good Star Shirts, at $2.

5,000 Skeins Saxony Yarn, at 5c per skein.

One of our Firm is now in New York purchasing

JOB LOTS AT AUCTION

OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods

Call and examine for yourself, at

Nos. 77 and 79

MARKET STREET.

eod

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of

SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of

HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,

All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS HARE & BRO,

NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

JOHN ROTH,.....J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,

No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders to their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 46 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.

tf JOHN ROTH & SON.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO,

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest or most delicate will be to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Females use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Weakly persons find a benefit by its use. SPEER'S WINES in particular are preferred to other wines.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

A. SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 BROADWAY, New York. trhs

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.

TIERNAN & HAY,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE

OF

OIL PAINTINGS.

On Second Floor of COMMERCIAL SALESROOMS, 106 Smithfield street, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Dec. 5th and 6th, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The catalogue comprises a valuable collection of 150 choice works of Art, selected with great care and discrimination from the studios of eminent American and Foreign Artists. Many specially fine paintings will be found in this large collection.

The Paintings will be on free view to the public all Tuesday and Wednesday, during both day and evening, when descriptive catalogues will be ready. Lovers of the art, and connoisseurs, are respectfully solicited to give this superb collection a critical examination. Sale positively limited. Entrance to salesroom also from Fifth street, one door above the corner of Smithfield. The Paintings are all mounted in heavy gilt frames, warranted gilt with pure gold leaf, and will be sold together.

A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Coal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, made September 10, 1867, at No. 111, in partition, the undersigned Trustee will expose at public sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867,

At the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day: All that valuable vein of Coal, known as the "Clark Coal," situated in Elizabeth township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone on Simon Kinney's line; thence by said Kinney north 59 degrees, west 67 8-10 perches to a stone; thence by lands of H. B. Hamilton south 66½ degrees, west 64 7-10 perches to a white oak; thence by lands of Lewis and Hall north 23½ degrees, east 54 perches to a stone; thence south 68 degrees, east 24 perches to a stone; thence by McIlhenny's lands south 20 degrees, east 25 5-10 perches to a stone; thence south 22½ degrees, east 55 10 perches to a stone; thence south 69½ degrees, east 16 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 53 degrees, east 29 perches to a stone; thence by land of John Edmundson north 35½ degrees, east 67 perches to a stone; thence south 55 degrees, east 7 4 10 perches to a hickory; thence north 47½ degrees, east 44 perches to a stone; thence by lands of William Edmundson north 55 degrees, west 69 5-10 perches to a stone; thence south 31 degrees, east 38 perches to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred Acres, strict measure, of Mineral Coal, together with all and singular the underground privileges, usually necessary in the excavation and taking out of said Coal, and also the privilege of opening and keeping open on any part of said land of said William Hamilton any and all drift and air courses needful for Mining purposes, and the location of mine fixtures, and all and singular the aforesaid underground privileges in the excavation and taking out of any adjoining land the like privilege of mining and taking Limestone for their building purposes, with the appurtenances.

This Coal may be taken out either by way of the Youghiogheny or Monongahela rivers, and the land is of the best quality.

Terms—one third Cash and the balance in One and Two Years, secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage, on the premises.

For further information inquire of

ALEX. M. WATSON, Trustee,
No. 60 Grant street,
Or THOS. PENNY or DAVID CLARK, McKeesport.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

Or Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils.

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM.... C. A. KEHEW.... W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, etc., and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more va uable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or OVER NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.

McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

KRAMER & RAHM.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts on other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO,

TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

November 23, 1867. eod

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.

25 FIFTH STREET.

Offer their large stock of DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,

58 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN

Silk, All Wool and Merino,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

THE NEW

Glove Fitting Corset,

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,
ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,

Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,

NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,

JUST OPENED BY

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 *FIFTH STREET.*

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the best in the State.

tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK

OF

WOOLEN GOODS,

FOR THE COLD WEATHER,

IN

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, COVERLETS,

QUILTS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS,

NUBIAS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,

MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

CHINCHILLA CLOTH,

HEAVY CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,

HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS,

PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS, &c.,

AT AS

LOW PRICES AS CAN BE FOUND ANYWHERE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

1867. FALL. 1867.

DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOVERNMENT

BLANKETS.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST

30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY

NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,

From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 12 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD.

Great chances for Country Merchants and Peddars. Only $5 Pairs in a Bale.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various supplements thereto, I, WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY, Mayor of said city, do issue this my proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, being the 10th day of the month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their several places of holding the elections in their respective wards and precincts and elect the following, under the provisions of a supplement to said Act of Assembly, approved the 7th day of April, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.

One person to serve as Controller of said city.

One person to serve as Treasurer of said city.

One person to serve as City Attorney of said city.

And in the same day, in conformity to the above cited authorities, the citizens of the

First ward will elect by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council of said city and two persons to serve as members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Tenth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—First Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—Second Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Collins Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Liberty Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Peebles Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Oakland Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Pitt Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and shall be voted for at the wards in which they shall be elected, and that they always reside in the district they run in.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1867, the electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn and Adams street.

The electors of the Sixth ward. First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Saunders, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, First ward, at Public School House in said ward, Second ward, at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of Collins township, upper precinct, to meet at the house of Joseph Ginster, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower precinct of Collins township to meet at the school house on Albion Hill, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, near Oakland, in said township.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the City of Pittsburgh, this, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.

WM. C. M'CARTHY, Mayor.

td

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTNER.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTNER.

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

J. ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & M. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR AND BANJO.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

POULTRY.

50 DRESSED TURKEYS,

Received per express this day, and for sale at

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,

360 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Chicago Ex.,	2:15 a m	Chicago Ex.,	2:45 a m
Cleveland Ex.,	2:15 a m	Cleveland Ex.,	3:30 a m
Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:15 a m	Chicago Ex.,	10:30 a m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.,	6:25 a m	Wheeling Ex.,	11:05 a m
Chicago Mail,	6:55 a m	Chicago Ex.,	2:55 p m
Chicago Ex.,	9:45 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.,	3:00 p m
Pitts. & Cond. Ex. via Youngs'n	9:45 a m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:15 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.,	3:15 p m	Chicago Ex.,	6:30 p m
Chicago Ex.,	3:25 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.,	7:05 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:35 p m	Pitts. & Cond. Ex. via Young's'n	9:25 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Br'n Acc.,	8:55 a m	N. Br'n Acc.,	7:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.,	10:15 a m	N. Br'n Acc.,	8:25 a m
Leetsdale Acc.,	11:55 a m	Wellsville Acc.,	9:55 a m
Sharpsburg No. 1,	1:25 p m	Sharpsburg No 1,	11:40 a m
Rochester Acc.,	3:30 p m	N. Castle Acc.,	10:15 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:45 p m	Leetsdale Acc

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, at their rooms in Dilworth's Building, Duquesne Way.

FIFTH WARD PRIMARY MEETING.—The Republicans of the Fifth ward will meet this evening at half past seven o'clock, to nominate ward officers. The Council ticket has already been selected.

DECLINES THE NOMINATION.—C. Rodie, who was nominated Constable at the Republican primary meeting in the Second ward, Lawrenceville, states that his name was used without his consent and that he will not accept the nomination.

THE NEXT LECTURE.—Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver the next lecture in course under the auspices of the Library Association, at Lafayette Hall, Wood street, on Friday evening of next week. Miss Dickinson's new lecture is highly spoken of.

A COMMENDABLE ACT.—Our Rochester correspondent sends us the following: A fire broke out in the tobacco store of Jackson Scrum, who lost one leg in the army, at Rochester, on Friday, but was rescued before much damage to the house done. His loss will be about fifty dollars, which the citizens made up by subscription.

NIGHT SCHOOLS IN ALLEGHENY.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Controllers, two rising schools in the various wards of Allegheny city will be commenced on Monday and continue for three months. Persons desiring to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded for improving their minds are requested to be in attendance on Monday night.

CHARITABLE DONATION.—Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, gratefully acknowledges a donation, through Mr. James Lippincott, of thirty dollars from the Union Baptist Church, this city, the amount of a collection taken in that church on Thanksgiving day, in answer to the appeal of the Association for aid.

ENTICED FROM HOME.—A young girl of about fifteen years of age, giving her name as Louisa Rosalia, was picked up by the Allegheny police on Tuesday night, in company with a noted female of loose character named Mary Duffy, and placed in the lock-up. A final hearing yesterday, which resulted in his coming home in Mr. Kerapori on Tuesday by Mary. Sine was induced to run away from home, and is possible may be sent home. For the present, however, she will be sent to the House of Refuge.

ACCEPTANCE OF A CALL.—We are gratified to learn that the unanimous call extended to the Rev. F. A. Noble, of Cedar Falls, Minnesota, by the Third Presbyterian (N. S.) Church of Pittsburgh, to be become its pastor, has been accepted by that gentleman, who will we are informed, enter upon the duties of the pastorate on the first Sunday in 1868. The pastor elect is a man of sterling qualities of head and heart, and a faithful laborer to the late distinguished pastor, Rev. Dr. Johnson.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—Michael Welsh, a resident of the Fifth ward, was arrested yesterday, on oath of his wife, for surety of the peace. Michael has been in the habit of imbibing too freely, and on Tuesday night went home in an intoxicated condition. In his wife remonstrated with him, when he became angry and threatened to kill her. Fearing this he would carry his threat into execution, she appeared before the Mayor and entered a complaint against her husband. He will have a hearing and will be committed to jail for 30 days unless he succeeds in securing bail.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.—At a meeting of Mt. Moriah Council No. 3, A. Y. M., held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing Masonic year: Thomas Estep; D. L. G. M., Wm. D. Spiking; P. C. of W., James Bowen; Treasurer, Charles A. Cotton; Secretary, Thomas W. Wright.

The Zerubabel H. R. A. Chapter, No. 182, A. Y. M., at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: M. E. H. P., Rev. P. Estep; K., William F. Long; S., Wilhelm D. Spiking; Treasurer, Alexander; Secretary, Thomas W. Wright.

JUST ISSUED.—Mr. W. S. Haven, Printer, Stationer and Binder, corner of Wood and Third streets, has issued his monthly bulletin, containing a calendar for December, together with the time of the arrivals and departures of the mails and trains. The present number is gotten up as neatly as any preceding one, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Haven. Frank, manager of the establishment. Business men can secure copies of the bulletin by calling upon Mr. Haven.

False Returns.

Some malicious fellow, on Tuesday night, left at several of the new-paper offices papers purporting to contain the correct returns of the number of votes polled for the different candidates at the Ninth ward Republican primary meetings. Supposing that they had been prepared in good faith, these returns were published, when it was afterward ascertained that the list was "cooked." And the names of several prominent citizens of the ward treated as having voted for persons to whom the votes polled for constable, while in fact such was not the case. The publication of these bogus returns is calculated to mislead voters. Editors desire to guard against similar impositions in the future.

Trial of the Cookstown Murderers.

The December term of the Court of Over and Terminer of Fayette county commenced at Uniontown on Monday, when the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Shaw, John Britton, Wm. Fleming, and Wm. Cunnard, indicted for the murder of Mr. Evans, of Washington county, was taken up. The defendants are charged with having, on the night of the 24 of August last, murdered Mr. Evans, at Cookstown, and thrown his body into the Monongahela river. The particulars of the murder were published in full at the time, and it is unnecessary to republish them now. The defendants were indicted at the September term of Court, but the trial was postponed at their own request. Upon their being brought into Court on Monday last, the defendants each plead "Not Guilty," and the trial was proceeded with. D. Raine and T. B. Searight, Esqs., appear for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Playford, Boyle, Wilson and Campbell for the defense.

Compelling a Couple to Marry---Railroad Justice.

The New Lisbon *Journal*, a chatty little paper, says: "Rather an amusing affair occurred on a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Jerry Boyer, Conductor, a few nights since, between Columbiana and Crestline. A young farmer place a young man from Canfield got on the train, with a beautiful young female, whom he represented as his cousin, and took a berth in the sleeping car for both. A person on the train recognized the girl as of a very respectable family near Minerva, Stark county, but did not know the young man, who secured the berth in the sleeping car. Suspicions that all was not right were communicated to Jerry, and during the night the two were found occupying the same couch. Thinking that if they married they *should* do on the arrival of the cars at Crestline in the morning, Jerry having taken the matter in hand, compelled the young man to get due to order, and then accompanied him to the house of a minister, where the marriage ceremony was performed. The happy couple concluded not to go any further, and were left at Crestline to enjoy the honeymoon at their leisure.

Episcopalian Convention.

The Episcopalian Convention of Allegheny county, in the diocese of Pittsburgh, met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in St. John's Church, Lawrenceville. Present—Bishop Kerfoot and nine of the clergy, and several of the laity.

Convocation was opened in the morning service and the Holy communion. Bishop Kerfoot then delivered a short address. The business meeting was held in the parlor of the Rectory. The clergy reported the missionary work in their several parishes, as being in a very healthy and progressive condition.

Mr. Scarborough reported a Guild of a number of members in his parish, who were actively engaged in visiting the poor, in school work, and in other parish work.

The Rev. Wm. Ten Broock, presented some interesting matter with regard to Sharpsburg and Gity's run, and hoped soon to have regular services established there.

Meeting was also made in reference to the favorable aspect of the missionary work in Manchester and Singer's run.

A Committee was then appointed to receive donations of land and make purchases with a view to furthering missionary effort.

After spending an hour pleasantly in visiting the Church Home, the meeting adjourned.

This Church Home is a building lately designed to receive the aged and fatherless children, and is wholly sustained by the charities of the church. There are at present in the Home fifty-four children, none of them under three years of age.

In the evening Bishop Kerfoot delivered an excellent discourse, selecting for his text the Romans xii. 10: "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

Police Intelligence.

Before Alderman Strain.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

John Brown, a resident of Liberty street, yesterday made an information against a man named Matter, proprietor of Sweitzer Hall, on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, charging him with selling liquor to minors. The alleged violation of the law was committed on Tuesday. A warrant was placed in another's hands for the arrest of the accused.

THE BRAWDYS AGAIN.

Mrs. Debora Barrett brought suit against Mrs. Brawdy, charging her with keeping a disorderly bawdy house on Liberty street, in the Ninth ward. The prosecutrix is a next door neighbor of the defendant, and alleges that the latter keeps a house where disorderly persons congregate for purposes of an unlawful character. The same parties have also lodged an information against John Bell, Martin Brawdy and Thomas Brawdy, the two latter sons of Mrs. Brawdy, for surety of the peace. She alleges that the defendants indulge in various rows, and use threats against her family, and that on the 1st inst., Bell threatened to shoot Mrs. Barrett's son. Warrants for the arrest of the accused in both cases were issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND SURETY.

Annie Olmstead lodged two informations yesterday against Hugh Madison for malicious mischief and surety of the peace. The prosecutrix resides on the corner of Arthurs and Duncan streets, in the Seventh ward, and alleges that on Tuesday Madison came to her house, broke in her door, smashing it to pieces. He then pulled her out of bed, and threatened would not be satisfied until he had burned down her house and taken her life. The prosecutrix is in constant fear that he will do her bodily injury, and therefore brought suit. The accused was arrested and held in five hundred dollars bail in each case for a hearing this afternoon.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

Dr. A. Arthurs brought suit against a colored man named Wm. Williams, charging him with fraud. Williams is a tenant in a house owned by Dr. Arthurs, on Pasture alley, in the Ninth ward, and it is alleged, on the night of the 27th of November he removed all his household goods and vacated the house, with the intention of defrauding Dr. Arthurs of his rent. He was arrested and held in twelve hundred dollars bail, which he failed to give. He was committed to jail for trial.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

KNOCKED DOWN.

J. R. Ashby was before this Alderman yesterday, charged with assault and battery, on oath of H. Goldstein. Ashby keeps an oyster saloon on Third street, and on Tuesday Goldstein went into the saloon for a meal. While he was eating, Ashby, it is alleged, came in behind and struck Goldstein, knocking him down. Ashby was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing, in default of three hundred dollars bail. The case was subsequently settled and the accused released, upon paying the costs and promising to quit drinking any intoxicating liquors for six months.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

FINALLY COMMITTED.

John Murray, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of stealing a cow from William Boyd, had a final hearing yesterday, which resulted in his committal to jail for trial, in default of five hundred dollars bail.

ARRESTED ON A BAIL PIECE.

George Green, who was charged on the 29th of October, before Alderman Humbert, with selling liquor on Sunday, and who gave three hundred dollars bail for his appearance at court to answer, was arrested yesterday on a bail piece and committed to the county jail.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Salina Schanta made information before Alderman Thomas charging one Hannigander Hall with assault and battery. The prosecutrix alleges that the defendant came to her house and charged her with having her daughter living with him. This he denied, when the defendant caught her and pulled her hair out, and also struck her in different parts of her body. The accused was arrested and held to bail for Court.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

BOARDING HOUSE ROBBERY.

John Hill appeared yesterday before this Alderman and lodged an information for larceny against Edward McCully. McCully is charged with having stolen a coat and vest from a boarding house in the Sixth ward. He was arrested and in default of five hundred dollars bail was committed to jail for a hearing.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Trial of the O'Neill-O'Neill Libel Case---The Recognizance of the Defendant Forfeited---Testimony for the Prosecution---Trial Lists for To-day.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

After one or two uninteresting surety cases had been heard, the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. R. O'Neill, charged, on oath of Daniel O'Neill, with publishing a libel in the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, was taken up. The article on which the charge was commenced was published on the 26th of April last, in reply to a card published in the *Dispatch* of the same morning.

Messrs. Roberts, Kirkpatrick and Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Swartzwelder, Moore and Parkison for the defense.

Mr. Swartzwelder, on behalf of the defendant, proposed to offer a plea of former acquittal as evidence. The Court required an affidavit from J. R. O'Neill, and said the plea could not be put in without this.

Mr. Brown said the defendant was not in Court, and he should be, as he had been absent when the case came up before.

Mr. Swartzwelder said that Mr. O'Neill was confined to his bed when the case came up before. He had been informed that the defendant was on his way and would be in Court soon.

Mr. Brown proposed, to facilitate business, if the plea was sworn to before the Commonwealth closed, that it be considered that the defendant was present.

Mr. Swartzwelder would not accept this proposition as he said the Commonwealth might close immediately without giving them an opportunity to put in a plea.

An affidavit was issued for the defendant, and he was brought into court by an officer. Judge Sterrett said he had been informed that the case forfeited, and that the forfeiture would be enforced. He however, would permit the defendant to remain in the custody of an officer during the trial.

An affidavit of former acquittal signed by J. R. O'Neill, was then presented to Judge Stowe, and there would have to be a trial of this plea before trying the general plea.

An affidavit was filed by District Attorney Duff, alleging that the defendant was not previously acquitted as represented in the plea of defendant.

The issue was then tried before the jury.

Mr. Swartzwelder addressed the jury, stating that he would explain the issue they were to try. The defendant had been indicted for libel, and he would read the indictment. After reading it the speaker said that this publication grew out of a statement in a card which had been published in the *Dispatch*, and was written by the prosecutor in New York. To that card this alleged libel was an answer. At the January session an indictment was found against Jas. R. O'Neill for this same publication, and tried at the September session, on that indictment the defendant was acquitted from the evidence submitted to the jury. The rule of law was if a party was tried and acquitted on an indictment he could not be tried again on the same offense.

The jury were not to decide whether the article was libelous or not, but to say whether defendant had been tried for the same offense at the September session.

It was indictment found at the June session was preferred in evidence. This was objected to because the indictment was against two parties, Daniel and Jas. R. O'Neill, and that it was not the same publication, but printed on different days, and otherwise differ-

Mr. Swartzwelder claimed that if defendant had been convicted of publishing a libel in the *Leader*, by which he could be convicted of publishing it in the *Chronicle*, and by which he could be convicted, having passed on the question of the alleged libel in a former case, and decided that it was not libelous, the offense charged could not be convicted.

Mr. Brown, for the Commonwealth, admitted that this was a publishing of the same libel in another paper, and that the continued publication of the same article would make the libel malicious. In the former case against Daniel O'Neill, charged with libel, the jury, the Court of Over and Terminer, the Supreme Court, and the Governor, had decided that only one publication was libelous, although it was published in different papers. Mr. Brown said the defendant was in the former case acquitted not on the ground of want of malice, but on the ground that there was nothing in the testimony he did not have anything to do with the publication in the *Leader*.

Mr. Swartzwelder said the plaintiff's counsel chose to state what they thought the jury had decided, but if the jury in the former case was "not guilty," it was clear to say that that there was no libel or malice in the case.

Judge Sterrett said: Suppose the libel was written and published in different papers, copies of the same posted in different places, would it not constitute a different libel? Suppose the publication in the *Leader* was entirely and independent case that the matter in the *Chronicle*?

Judge Stowe thought, in regard to the question of the publication in the *Leader* being entirely a separate one, if a man shot two men with a musket, and was indicted for killing one, he could not be convicted in the other.

Mr. Swartzwelder claimed that the jury had passed on the question of malice.

Judge Sterrett said to the jury there was no evidence to establish the plea. The conviction of the publication of the article in the *Leader* was no bar to a conviction of the printing of the article in the *Chronicle*.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the Commonwealth, and the Court ordered the defendant to be arraigned at the criminal dock and alleged in the plea of former acquittal.

The jury was then sworn to try the defendant on the charge of publishing a libel in the *Chronicle*.

Major A. M. Brown opened the case, explaining a libel to be a malicious publication, expressed or implied, to disgrace an individual, no matter whether the publication charged a criminal offense or not. He had been informed that it was plain, and it would show that the defendant was guilty of the charge.

C. C. Hamilton, of the *Chronicle*, was sworn and shown a copy of that paper, and recognized it as the one published on the 26th of April last. He read the question that the paper had a large circulation, and also alleged that the publication was a libel on the reputation, had been published in the *Chronicle*. The publication was "set up and run," and Mr. O'Neill requested its publication.

G. Gordon Adams, one of the publishers of the *Chronicle* said J. R. O'Neill came to the room sent by Mr. Collins, to ask its consent to the publication of a card. Mr. Adams said he was shown the card, and he thought it was the same shown him by Mr. O'Neill on the 26th of April.

Mr. J. Vick, the assistant foreman on the *Chronicle*, was sworn and recognized a man present as the one he saw set up in the copy box and published in the *Chronicle*.

Mr. D. O'Neill was sworn and said he knew Mr. J. R. O'Neill's handwriting. He identified the manuscript as the handwriting of the defendant.

Mr. Brown offered the manuscript, and also the printed copy, as evidence.

There were objected to on account of an alleged difference between the published script and the published article. Mr. Brown closed the evidence by reading the libel from the *Chronicle*.

Mr. Swartzwelder opened the case on the part of the defense. He objected that an article must be proved to be malicious before it could be considered a libel. Under the law defining libel he must do either not to deny writing the article, but to claim that they were justified in writing it, in answer to an article in the *Dispatch*.

He proposed to offer in evidence the card published by Mr. Shaffer in the *Dispatch*.

A. W. Rook was sworn and recognized a paper shown him as a copy of the *Dispatch* containing a card written by Daniel O'Neill.

The card was then offered by the prosecution.

Mr. Swartzwelder claimed that the law would admit any other publication by the defendant relating to this subject, claiming that the evidence should be received. At the close of his remarks Court adjourned until this morning.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

Commonwealth, for use of Allegheny City, vs. Herman Haffner. This was an action to recover the amount of an assessment made on the property of the defendant, for the construction of a sewer on the West Commons. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $26 88.

Catharine Jane Allen, administratrix of S. H. Allen, deceased, vs. Samuel Allen. This was an action to recover various properties, alleged to be due, belonging to the estate, and which passed into possession of defendant, his father. Court.

DISTRICT COURT TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

101—Graham vs. Colvin & Co.

110—Hutchinson and wife vs. Thompson.

111—Bank of Redstone, Monongahela Valley Coal Co.

112—Warden vs. Kerr, Moore & Co.

113—Springdale Methodist Episcopal Church vs. Hartzell et al.

114—Owners "R. C. Gray" vs. Shepler.

115—Weir & Steel vs. Mc & Wilson.

116—Ferford vs. Tionesta Oil and Barrel Manufacturing Company.

COMMON PLEAS TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

61—(Sept.)—McDonnell vs. Holmes & Sons.

86—May (recovered). A Sale vs. Bady.

13—Oct.)—Muller vs. Dr. Murdoch.

17—Jacobolus vs. Rich's administrators.

18—Same vs. Same.

19—Same vs. Same's National Bank vs. Ricketson's administrators.

47—National Bank of Lawrence co. vs. Ricketson's Administrators.

21—Dewitt vs. Gross.

22—Same vs. Same—Steamers vs. Boyd.

23—Lynch & Co., for use vs. G. P. & H. Vierheller.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

The case of Wm. Dilworth, Jr., vs. Baum & Co., previously reported, is the first action of the Court yesterday. The case will be submitted to the Jury this morning.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

Judge McCandless will charge the Jury to-day in reference to the Semmes-Spalding cheque case, which has been on trial for over three weeks past.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The performances of Lady Don last evening, as the "Pretty Horsebreaker" and as "Leicester" were witnessed by a large and delighted audience. While she is possessed of good histrionic ability, it is in vocalism that she excels, and in her Irish ballads was rapturously applauded last evening. She will appear this evening in comedy, farce and burlesque, and will sing several popular songs. On Friday evening, Lady Don will appear for the benefit, and as it will be her last appearance but one, those who appreciate talent should not fail to attend.

MASONIC HALL.—The popular illusionists, Prof. and Madame Macallister, are drawing large audiences to witness their brilliant performances in legerdemain, spiritualism, etc. Mr. Butler last evening, in a large superb parlor couch, was drawn by Mr. P. C. Duffy, No. 147 Grant street. The principal present was presented with a silver mufti case with gold chain, and a massive silver ice pitcher. Ninety-eight other valuable presents will be given away. There will be a matinee on Saturday next, when every child will receive a handsome present.

CHARLEY RAE.—The famous Hungarian Dwarfs, three in number, will appear at the Theater Friday evening.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, QUEENSWARE, SAFES, Axes, &c., at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

THE ORIENTAL PARLOR STOVE is beyond doubt the most beautiful, economical and convenient anthracite coal burning stove ever brought into this city, and can be bought at Demmler Bros., No. 126 Smithfield street, at manufacturer's prices.

MAGNIFICENT CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS, sea shells, corals, &c., at auction this evening at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

A New Brass Band.

It is reported that our old friend and efficient music teacher, J. Moore, is getting up a fine Brass and String Band, for next summer's campaign. The brass band is to be superbly uniformed, and for what purpose they intend giving several parties this winter. Julius can depend on our support, as well as our best wishes for his success. Go in Julius, and let us hear from you soon.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, Household Goods, &c., at auction this day, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, when will be disposed of the entire furnishment of residence of Major George W. Murphy. New carpets at 2 P. M., in quantities to suit purchasers. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING (*in one bottle.*) My wife and children prefer it. Every druggist sells it. Price 50 cts. One Dollar.

SPRING WAGONS, STOVES, &c., at auction this day at 3 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind cholic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS," on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Caution! Caution!!

In order to escape deception and buy gents furnishing goods of every description, of a superior quality, go to Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street,—a place where you can depend upon obtaining the best goods at prices in this line in our market. Call and examine our new stock and satisfy yourself of our claim for superiority.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 49 Fifth street. tf

REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC CATARRH.

Testified to by Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy, Jefferson County.

DR. E. S. ABORN, 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Dear Sir.* Some twelve or fourteen years since I was seized with Catarrh of the Head, which, despite all the efforts of four skilled medical men, continued to grow worse until my throat became seriously affected. The head discharges were a source of constant annoyance and very offensive. My constitution soon began to give away under the fearful ravages of the disease, so that I lost thirty pounds in weight. I had despaired of securing relief until referred to you by Henry Brown, of Jefferson county, whom you had cured of deafness. It is now one year since I commenced your treatment, and I am rejoiced to say that by your skill and treatment I am now quite restored to a healthy state. Since under your treatment I have gained thirty-three pounds, which is three pounds heavier than I have ever weighed before. The serious nature of my condition, and the remarkable changes brought by your treatment, convinces me that the most desperate cases need not despair of hope. R. T. KECK,

Clarion county, Pa.

December 3, 1867.

P. S.—Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy, Jefferson county, is familiar with the nature of my case, and your successful treatment, and may be referred to relation thereto.

That Consumption Can be Cured is no Longer to be Doubted.

A LADY GAINS EIGHT POUNDS IN SIX WEEKS.

Four years ago, I was attacked with a cold, which soon terminated in a bronchial affection, and finally I suffered from asthma in its most severe form. The throat disease continued to grow worse, and descended into the lungs, and became diseased. I tried various treatments without any good effect, as consumption, which I was told I had, seemed to be mynielding to ordinary treatment. Every day I expected would be my last. In this hopeless condition I applied to Dr. Abo n of No. 134 Smithfield street, and to the surprise of all who knew my critical condition and the gratification of myself, I began to improve immediately. No one thought I could possibly live a month. It is now six weeks since I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, and during that period I have gained eight pounds of solid flesh. Now I can walk up stairs and attend to my chores without fatigue, which I have been unable to do for so long a time. My speedy recovery is due to the peculiar treatment known to Dr. Aborn.

MRS. MARGARET HARKINS,

Corner of Second and Chestnut streets, South Pittsburgh.

This Day at 3 O'Clock P. M.

Brewers, distillers, machinists and capitalists will notice the advertisement in our auction column of Smithson, Palmer & Co., that a number of Valuable Lots will be sold at auction. Lot No. 96 First street is 20 by 80 feet to an alley on which is erected a substantially built brick building, which has been occupied by the United States Government as a bonded warehouse. Also lots Nos. 168 and 170 Second street, each 20 by 80 feet to an alley, on which is is erected a 2½ story brick dwelling house, which at a trifling expense be converted into a superior machine shop. Also, in this building is one steam engine and boiler, and nearly all the necessary machinery for a Brewery or Distillery. Sale positive.

To be Good Looking.

Old faces made to look young and beautiful. You may obtain a handsome complexion, exempt from pimples, blotches, etc., by using the Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher. The Pimple Banisher, taken internally, will prevent these diseases and the blotching effects they have on the human system. Office No. 194 Liberty street.

Dr. Aborn.

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and Lung Physician and Surgeon, 134 Smithfield street.

A Card to Sensible People.

Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or an umbrella. Have the forecast, then, to protect yourself in the same manner, and with something more important than either of these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system; regulate your liver and your bowels, tone all your organs and your blood with vitalizing spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic and alterative, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. You shall save yourself the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the proverb; but "Be strong that you may not suffer" is the wiser maxim—and of all the fortifying preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most congenial. As a remedy as well as an antidote, for dyspepsia, fever and ague, and liver disease, there is no substitution for it. Try the specific at present known which even approaches it in efficacy.

ANTICIPATE THE ENEMY. The elements of innumerable diseases are all about us this raw, damp, mephitic winter air. Will you defend yourself against them or not, good reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the great vitalizing tonic and antidote, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, will so strengthen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to "laugh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which was generated in the system through your pores in summer finds no such free egress now. A powerful counteracting agent is therefore needed, and you have it in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They neutralize the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and regulate all the secretive organs. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure biliousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation and general debility, as this wonderful corrective.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become diseased, irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to expel all these is at the first stage. Fortunately so many remedies are now possessed of such virtues as to expel all these, that a single bottle of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a Cough Pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience will be necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH PILLS. Price, 25 cents—PER BOX. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary dis-ase. A family is subject to none at a time of direct ions - $10 00

SMALLER FAMILY AND TRAVELING CASES with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to $

Specifics for all PRIVATE DISEASES, both for CURING and for PREVENTIVE treatment, in vials and pocket cases, - - - $2 to $

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

ROBERTS—LUPTON—At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq., and Miss ANNIE E. LUPTON, both of this city.

LAYMAN—HOWARTH—On December 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Wm. Butler Layman, D., Mr. G. R. LAYMAN, to Miss EMILY M. HOWARTH, of Allegheny city. No cards.

DIED:

MCKENNA—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, 3d inst., ELLEN COLLINS, wife of James McKenna, of Liberty, aged 37 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 281 Penn street, at 9½ o'clock on THURSDAY morning. Funeral services will be at St. Patrick's Church at 10 o'clock.

MUNHALL—On Wednesday, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., MARY LUELLA MUNHALL, aged three years and nine months, only daughter of Captain Michael Munhall.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, 64 Merrion street, Eighth ward, TODAY (Thursday), at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON—On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, of typhoid fever, MRS. ELIZA A., wife of Wm. R. Thompson, in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Harrison street, Pitt township, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RAGE.—On Wednesday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock A. M., MINERVA, wife of Capt. John T. Ragen, at their residence, No. 2110 Jackson street, Allegheny city.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

SEWING MACHINES,

Make the Lock Stitch, and are the Cheapest, Simplest and Best.

Salesroom, No. 87 FIFTH STREET.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,

HAMMERED

RAILROAD AXLES,

Gas Pipe,

FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

WAREHOUSE,

98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,

tp PITTSBURGH

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 186 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 6,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 600 lbs Middlings; 18 bags Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 200 bags prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,

No 158 Liberty street.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 4, 1867.

There was not a feature of change in the local money market to-day. Discounts were light at most houses, but offerings are numerous. "No objection to the paper presented, but we have already discounted close up to the line," is a usual response to an applicant for a loan. The old banks are moving with a great deal of caution, and at the same time affording every accommodation to their customers that is prudent for them to do.

—The quotations for governments to-day do not vary sufficiently to indicate their tendency. The reports received by Messrs. McVay & Co., and James T. Brady & Co., show about the same figures as the previous ones:

U. S. 6s 1881	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	104½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 May and November	104½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	107½
December '64 Compounds	119½
June '65 Compounds	119½
July 7-30s	104½
August 7-30s	104½
5-20s, 1867	107½

—Gold has been excited and weak. The largely increased supply on the market has crippled the "bulls" in their efforts to keep up the premium against the natural downward tendency of the premium. The very conservative tone in the Senate upon questions of finance, and the understanding that the Secretary of the Treasury will take strong ground in favor of specie payments, have considerable effect in weakening the premium.

—The stock market continues excessively dull, and operators appear discouraged and tired of waiting. The quotations to-day do not indicate any improvement:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	57½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97
Chicago & Northwestern	57½
Chicago & Northwestern, preferred	67½

—The official monthly statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh is given in contrasted with the several items of the November report, exhibits the following changes:

	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	
Loans	$1,190,853 91	$1,190,441 07	Dec. 406 84
Real Estate	34,877 49	32,559 03	Dec. 1,318 46
Mortgages, &c.	52,262 50	52,262 50	Dec. 1,000 00
Stocks	68,767 22	68,990 22	Inc. 15,222 97
Cash	175,809 94	122,660 48	Dec. 4,230 46
Specie	126,899 94	122,660 48	Dec. 4,230 46
Circulating Notes	141,240 00	141,240 00	Same.
Earnings	269,216 61	198,663 83	Dec. 70,552 78
Dividends	4,800 00	4,800 00	Same.
Due to Banks	4,860 10	2,764 88	Dec. 14,895 22
Deposits	1,122,569 36	1,046,862 81	Dec. 24,232 99

—The following is a statement of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$18,017,195	$18,017,195	
Loans	31,223,102	31,213,702	Inc. $ 43,946
Specie	222,324	218,170	Dec. 6,233
Legal Tenders	3,275,000	3,275,000	Dec. 95,000
Due from Banks	4,673,581	4,725,792	Inc. 52,211
Due to Banks	6,741,747	6,888,958	Dec. 52,284
Deposits	24,010,446	24,184,999	Inc. 790,553
Circulation	10,603,794	10,646,479	Dec. 16,473
Clearings	4,766,201	4,726,486	Dec. 39,715
Balances	2,883,965	2,251,493	Dec. 631,676

—At Cincinnati, the *Gazette* of yesterday reports more activity in monetary circles. Checking was unusually heavy, especially by the pork packing interest, and the demand for loans was more active and pressing. Paper is unusual, taken from depositors at 9@12 per cent. up to a certain limit graduated by the value of their accounts, but in the open market 15@18 per cent. was obtained for first-class paper. The gain in currency last week is fast being reduced, and if the weather is favorable for hog packing for the next few weeks all the available capital will be wanted for the pork hog crop. Call loans are in demand at 10 per cent.

—The Savannah National Bank, of Savannah, Ga., to-day voluntarily resigned its privilege as a depository of Government funds, and applied to withdraw its securities